

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 41

New York and Chicago, July 10, 1909.

No. 2.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION CLEARED

Official Investigation Shows Charges Absolutely Without Foundation and That They Were Instigated by Disgruntled Employees for Purposes of Revenge

THREE SPITE WORKERS ARE SUMMARILY DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE

The committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the charges against government meat inspection methods at East St. Louis, made by a meat inspector formerly stationed at that point, submitted its report to Secretary Wilson last Friday. The report finds the charges to be wholly untrue and recommends the discharge of the man who made them, instead of allowing him to resign, as he had requested.

Secretary Wilson acted upon the report by summarily dismissing not only the author of the false charges, but also two other employees at the same station. These three men were shown to have been incompetent and untruthful, and were discharged from the service for this cause as well as for conspiring to vent their spite against their superiors at the East St. Louis station by manufacturing false charges against the service.

The investigation showed that the federal meat inspection law and regulations are being fully and rigorously enforced, and that there is not the slightest proof of any collusion between employees of the service and packers. The committee report gives some interesting facts and figures in confirmation of this statement.

Spite and Newspaper Sensationalism Behind Charges.

The investigation was conducted by Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. They called every witness named by the man Harms, who made the charges, and out of the twenty named by him eighteen flatly contradicted his statements. The other two were the employees afterwards discovered to have been in the scheme with Harms to vent their spite on the service. Their statements were proved to be false and resulted in their dismissal.

Harms himself backed out of the investigation when he found that a reporter for the St. Louis newspaper which was behind him in his enterprise would not be permitted to attend the hearings. He had given a copy of his letter to Secretary Wilson to this newspaper exclusively two days after

he mailed it, and was evidently being used by the newspaper for sensation-making purposes.

Examination of his record disclosed the cause of his feeling against his superior at St. Louis, who had refused to allow him to sit in an arm chair while at work in the packinghouse, and had otherwise attempted to compel him to do his work efficiently and properly. Of the other two inspectors discharged because of their part in this spite game, one was proved to have been reported several times for laziness and inattention, while the other had been suspended for serious neglect of duty, and only reinstated after promising to do better. Both were proved guilty of false statements at the hearing as well.

The report of the investigating committee is very comprehensive. It not only goes into the details of the charges made against the service at East St. Louis and reviews all the testimony, but it also reveals the record of the three men who were the only ones found to substantiate any of the charges made. The report tells the story fully. It is as follows:

Report of Committee on the Charges.

The Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture: Sir: One J. F. Harms, formerly a meat inspector at East St. Louis, Ill., on June 8 of this year, charged, in an open letter addressed to you, that the federal meat inspection service throughout the United States was "rotten" and a farce.

The complete answer to this charge is found in the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which show that between July 1, 1906, when the meat-inspection law went into operation, and December 31, 1908, inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry absolutely destroyed for food purposes 383,187 carcasses of food animals in their entirety.

During the same period the inspectors also condemned and utterly destroyed for food purposes 73,369,047 pounds of meat and meat food products.

The 383,187 carcasses were all destroyed for food purposes because of their diseased condition, which, in the opinion of the inspectors, rendered them unfit for food purposes. Of the total number 77,780 were cattle, 13,820 were calves, 23,298 were sheep, 114 were goats and 268,175 were swine.

Of the 73,000,000 pounds of meat and meat food products destroyed for food purposes, more than 12,500,000 pounds were destroyed

because they were sour; 4,250,000 pounds because they were tainted; 2,500,000 pounds because they were putrid; more than 25,000,000 pounds because they were unclean; more than 14,000,000 pounds (fats) because they were rancid, and the remainder, amounting to about 15,000,000 pounds, because of conditions other than those named which rendered the meat unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food.

This enormous destruction of food shows conclusively that there is no collusion between those in charge of the enforcement of the law and the packers, and that the meat inspection law is being enforced to the limit.

In the same letter Mr. Harms also made specific charges against the meat inspection service at East St. Louis, Ill.

How the Investigation Was Made.

On June 13, last, Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department, left for East St. Louis as a committee to investigate these charges.

On the same day Dr. R. P. Steddom, chief of the Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, departed for Fremont, Ohio, to bring Mr. Harms to East St. Louis for the purposes of the investigation.

Dr. Steddom carried to Mr. Harms a letter from Acting Secretary Hays. In this letter Mr. Harms was told that the Department accepted the proposition made by Mr. Harms in his letter of June 8 addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he asked for a fair and impartial investigation of his charges. Mr. Harms had stated in this letter that veterinary inspectors, meat inspectors and inspectors' assistants would corroborate his statements regarding the condition of the meat inspection service at East St. Louis. Mr. Harms was further told in this letter that Dr. Steddom would ask for the names of the employees on whom Mr. Harms relied to corroborate his charges, and the assurance was given that no employee at the East St. Louis station would in any way jeopardize his position by stating at the investigation frankly and truly what he knew of the prevailing practices.

Dr. Steddom proceeded to Fremont, Ohio, and after waiting for two days met Mr. Harms and secured the list of witnesses on whom Mr. Harms relied for corroboration of his charges. The committee arrived in St. Louis on June 14, and Dr. Steddom arrived with Mr. Harms on June 17. Upon arrival, Mr. Harms went with Dr. Steddom to the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, but immediately excused himself and proceeded to the office of one of the St. Louis newspapers, where he was engaged for some time. Mr. Harms then returned to the Southern Hotel accompanied

by a reporter of the paper referred to and reported to Dr. Steddom.

Here it should be stated that Mr. Harms' open letter to the Secretary was published in the St. Louis paper referred to, exclusively, two days after the date on which Mr. Harms mailed the letter to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Took His Orders from Newspaper.

Your committee, accompanied by Dr. Steddom and Dr. A. E. Behnke, associate chief of the Inspection Division, and Dr. George Detewig, traveling inspector, by Mr. Harms, and by the reporter, then left for East St. Louis and proceeded to the office of the secretary of the Livestock Exchange, who previously had offered the use of his office for the purposes of the investigation. The committee then informed Mr. Harms that the Secretary of Agriculture had instructed Dr. Melvin and Mr. McCabe to afford Harms an opportunity for the investigation of the alleged conditions at East St. Louis.

Mr. Harms was advised, in accordance with the direction of the Secretary, that every opportunity would be given him to prove the existence of the conditions described in his letter, and also any other practices in the meat inspection service which, in his opinion, were not in accordance with the regulations. He was told that it was the desire of the Department to conduct a full, fair and complete investigation, and that every opportunity would be given him to produce any witnesses whom he desired to attend. He was also advised that the committee would use every effort to get at the facts.

It was then announced that it was not deemed desirable to hold a public meeting, and the reporter for the St. Louis paper was requested to retire from the room. Mr. Harms then stated that if the investigation was not to be open to the members of the press he would not participate therein, whereupon he was told that it was contrary to the policy of the Department to conduct investigations in a public manner, because it had been found that such a method was not productive of all the facts, the inquiry being similar to a grand jury probe. Mr. Harms was assured that each morning he would be supplied with a complete transcript of the previous day's proceedings.

Charges Were Not Corroborated.

He still persisted in his refusal to participate in any investigation which was not public, and withdrew from the room in company with the reporter. Mr. Harms then went immediately to the establishment of Armour & Company, where he had an interview with Meat Inspector Julius Bischof. This man's connection with the investigation will be disclosed in the course of the report.

The committee then proceeded with the investigation, examining every witness named by Mr. Harms to Dr. Steddom as likely to substantiate his charges. Also every other employee on the force who is connected with the meat inspection work was examined, and each and every witness was assured that the exact truths were wanted, without any bias or any fear; that he would be absolutely protected by the Department, and that no true statement would be used against him in any way, no matter whom it hurt or whom it helped.

In all Mr. Harms had named some twenty witnesses. Of these, all but two failed to corroborate his charges in any particular, and the testimony of these two—Meat Inspector Julius Bischof and Veterinary Inspector Leo B. Michael—appeared to corroborate some of Harms' charges in one or two particulars. But upon investigation the testimony of these witnesses was found absolutely false, and the committee recommends the summary dismissal of the two men. Their stories were evidently prompted by personal spite against the inspector in charge, who had had occasion to discipline them both for gross neglect of duty, the circumstances of which are as follows:

Stories Prompted by Personal Spite.

In the month of April Julius Bischof was reported to Washington by Dr. Clancy, in-

spector in charge, upon the complaint of Dr. Meadors, assistant inspector in charge, for allowing dirty fats to be removed from his department. It was owing to the vigilance of another employee of the Department that these dirty fats were discovered and prevented from being used in foods. When the complaint against Mr. Bischof was received in Washington the Secretary ordered his indefinite furlough without pay. After some seventeen days a letter was received from him promising to do better, and he was restored to the force and was told that any further inattention to duty would result in his dismissal.

Veterinary Inspector Michael had been late in reporting for duty several times during the course of his employment. He had at one time absented himself from his post before the work of the day was concluded, and at another time he had absented himself from his duty for a period of seventeen days without any notice to his superiors that he would be absent or the cause therefor. Upon each of these occasions he had been reprimanded either by the inspector in charge or by his assistant, and he is evidently very much prejudiced against these men. In addition to the foregoing facts, Meat Inspector Bischof, while engaged in the meat business in Belleville, Ill., prior to his government employment, had incurred a comparatively large indebtedness to Swift & Company and to Armour & Company for meat furnished on account.

These bills were unpaid at the time Mr. Bischof entered the government service, and the firms named pressed him for payment for months, finally appealing to the inspector in charge to compel Mr. Bischof to settle his bills. Several small payments from month to month were made by Mr. Bischof, and finally, in January, after months of urging upon the part of the packers and broken promises on the part of Bischof, the bills were settled in full. Mr. Bischof appeared to feel very much aggrieved because he had been made to pay these debts, and in the opinion of your committee this animus against certain packers, coupled with his recent suspension for neglect of duty and his friendship for Harms, explain the false and exaggerated testimony which he gave.

Mr. Bischof testified that upon one occasion he had seen a carload of spoiled pork trimmings used for sausage. This charge was shown to be false. He also testified regarding the condition of some cured pork, and the testimony showed that he had grossly exaggerated.

The Kind of Man Harms Proved to Be.

The reasons which prompted Harms to file his false charges are not difficult of explanation. The record of his previous employment, given by himself to the Civil Service Commission at the time he took the examination for the position of meat inspector, shows that of late years Mr. Harms has been of a roving and unsettled disposition, which prevents him from working long in any one position or locality.

At the time of writing the letter he had been employed at East St. Louis for about eighteen months and shortly theretofore had applied for a transfer to Cleveland, Ohio, near his old home in Fremont, Ohio. This request was refused. Some erratic, nonsensical recommendations to his superiors had been disapproved, and he was plainly growing weary of the hard work which his superiors demanded of him, for he had asked the managers of the packinghouse to supply him with an arm chair in which he might sit during the day. With this request the management of the packinghouse promptly complied, and the arm chair was provided.

The inspector in charge at East St. Louis does not approve of government employees in packinghouses performing their duties in arm chairs, and upon making his objections known to Mr. Harms the inspector in charge was informed that Mr. Harms considered he could perform his duties well and faithfully from the chair. The inspector in charge could not see the wisdom of this course and immediately made arrangements to transfer Mr. Harms

from the important department in which he was employed to another department, where he could be better kept under supervision.

Mr. Harms then resigned and either wrote or caused to be written the letter which he signed and sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, and of which he gave a copy to the St. Louis newspaper which published it exclusively on June 10.

Why Harms Made His Charges.

A review of the testimony on the specific charges made by Harms is given later in this report, and it shows conclusively that not one of his charges has any basis in fact. In some cases he selected incidents which actually happened, and by gross exaggeration and false statements built upon these actual happenings until he had the stories given in his charges to the Secretary.

In the opinion of the committee Mr. Harms, at the time he wrote the letter, did so because he was tired of the hard work of the service; he had been urged on by Mr. Bischof, who had a grudge against certain packers because they had compelled him to pay his honest debts, and also a grudge against Drs. Clancy and Meadors, his official superiors, because, through them, he had been suspended for neglect of duty. Further, Harms had secured employment from a collection agency in St. Louis, whose principal employee had been convicted of postal frauds in a federal court. Finally, Mr. Harms desired to vent his spleen and to injure the meat inspection service because of the refusal of the Washington authorities to transfer him to Cleveland.

The open letter and the exclusive publication in the St. Louis newspaper were the result. What motive actuated Mr. Harms in giving this St. Louis paper an exclusive story the committee was not able to learn.

Conclusions of the Committee.

In brief, it is the opinion of the committee, and it is so reported to you, that the charges made by Mr. Harms are without foundation in fact and are untrue. They represent simply the spite of dissatisfied, disgruntled employees. Our investigation discloses beyond a doubt that the service at East St. Louis is in good shape; that the men are competent; that the packinghouses are clean and sanitary, and that no meat receives the mark of government inspection which is not sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food. This is what "U. S. Inspected and Passed" means at East St. Louis, and what it means at all the other hundreds of places where the federal meat inspection service is maintained.

During the past three years the Bureau of Animal Industry has found it necessary, for the good of the service, to discharge over one hundred men for incompetency and for other causes. It has also been found necessary to discipline many more men for less serious faults, and it is not unreasonable to expect that some of these men will have charges against the service from which they have been incontinently expelled because of unworthiness.

As for Mr. Harms, he is a thoroughly discredited man, and we do not believe that the Department should pay the slightest attention to any further charges made by him. He had his opportunity for investigation at East St. Louis, and he refused it. The investigation proceeded in his absence, and eighteen of the twenty witnesses named by him to corroborate his charges utterly failed to do so, and the two who did corroborate him in part were biased, disgruntled employees, whose stories were proven by the testimony taken before the committee to be false.

In the face of these facts a further investigation of charges made by Mr. Harms would be frivolous and unnecessary, especially in view of the fact that the committee has taken the testimony of each and every employee on the force, and even by the testimony of his own witnesses Mr. Harms is proven to be unreliable, disingenuous and untruthful.

The committee recommends that the resignation of Mr. Harms be not accepted, and that he be discharged for cause.

ANALYSIS OF THE CHARGES AND EVIDENCE

Charges Made by Harms and the Facts in Relation Thereto As Disclosed by the Testimony

GENERAL CHARGES.

(1) "The Government inspectors in charge of departments are actually working overtime in the packers' interests. The packers control the inspectors in charge of the departments, who are giving to the packers animals that are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, and otherwise unfit for human food, including many that show tuberculosis, emaciation, or advanced pregnancy, and many that are in a dying condition."

The committee found absolutely no evidence to support this charge. The only employees who are in a position to pass for food animals affected with the diseases mentioned are the veterinary inspectors. Every veterinary inspector on the force was examined by the committee and all, with the exception of Doctor Michael, testified that the regulations were strictly adhered to and that no animals unfit for human food from any cause, were given to the packers, but that all such unfit animals were condemned and destroyed for food purposes under Government supervision.

Doctor Michael testified that upon one occasion over eighteen months ago his attention had been called to two animals in the gangway immediately outside the killing floor. He went out and examined the animals, according to his testimony, and found that they were dead but still warm. He returned to the killing floor and was asked by the killing boss for permission to bring the carcasses of the animals on to the killing floor in order to get at the tank where they were to be destroyed for food purposes. He testified that he gave this permission, that the animals were brought upon the killing floor, and that as they were being skinned, preparatory to placing them in the condemned tank, Doctor Meadors, the assistant inspector in charge, appeared on the floor; whereupon Doctor Michael told Doctor Meadors about finding the two dead animals and that he had given permission for them to be brought upon the killing floor for the purpose above stated. Doctor Michael testified that Doctor Meadors then examined the animals, and remarked that they had bled out well and that they should be passed for food. Doctor Meadors then instructed Doctor Michael, so the latter testifies, to pass the animals for food, and this was done.

When confronted with this testimony, Doctor Meadors positively denied any such occurrence, and it was necessary to seek other testimony to get at the truth of the matter. Doctor Michael was asked to name some persons who could corroborate his testimony, and he named the killing boss and one government inspector to whom he said he had told of the occurrence about a year after it happened. The killing boss absolutely denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and the government inspector to whom Doctor Michael testified he had told of the occurrence stated that he had never heard of it. This alleged occurrence was first brought to the attention of the committee by Mr. Bischof, who said he had been told of it by Doctor Michael.

On examination, Doctor Michael stated that he had told Mr. Bischof of the occurrence some time after the committee had arrived in St. Louis to undertake the investigation. The committee visited the killing floor and gangway where the incident is alleged to have occurred and discovered that on account of a steep incline over which it was necessary to drag the animals, it would be necessary to employ 15 or 20 men to drag the carcasses on to the killing floor.

A careful examination of employees on the killing force disclosed that no such incident had ever occurred, and the committee is satisfied that Doctor Michael manufactured

his story out of whole cloth in a desire to injure Doctor Meadors, who had upon several occasions reprimanded him for inattention to and neglect of duty. There was no veterinary inspector on the force who had ever been told of the occurrence, and even the one inspector whom Doctor Michael testified he had told of it denied positively that such was the fact. If the incident had occurred, Doctor Michael would have been seriously at fault for not reporting to the inspector in charge, Doctor Clancy, the alleged action of Doctor Meadors in passing the carcasses of dead animals for food. No such report was ever made.

(2) "Meat inspection is rotten."

All of the employees examined testified that the meat inspection is most rigorous and thorough, and that no meat is marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed" which is not sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

(3) "The inspectors in charge have made agreements with the packers to ease up on the inspection."

It is needless to state that the only way in which the inspectors in charge could carry out such an agreement would be by instructions to the veterinary inspectors, in whose hands lie the disposition of animals. Each and every veterinary inspector and meat inspector on the force was examined on this point, and all testified that they had received no instructions to ease up on the inspection in violation of the regulations, but, on the contrary, that they had all been told time and again to adhere strictly to the regulations in making dispositions of animals.

(4) "Inspectors in charge have made special arrangements with the packers to dispose of certain animals contrary to the regulations governing meat inspection."

There was absolutely no testimony to support this charge, except the testimony of Doctor Michael on the incident discussed under charge 1. Every other inspector testified that no special arrangements had been made to dispose of animals contrary to the regulations, but, on the contrary, each animal was disposed of strictly in accordance with the regulations.

(5) "Word was passed from the inspector in charge to the inspectors doing the work on the floors that too many animals were being condemned and to change the grading."

The testimony of all the inspectors was a unit on this point. Not one of them had ever received word to change his grading and none of them had ever been told that too many animals were being condemned.

(6) "The packers are getting at the present time from 70 to 80 per cent. of what ought to be condemned and destroyed."

Every employee examined testified that the packers are getting nothing at the present time and have not since the meat-inspection service was inaugurated got any product which, under the regulations, is required to be condemned and destroyed.

(7) "Men holding good positions with the packers see and know of the wrong practices and acknowledge that they are wrong."

With one exception, every employee examined testified that he knew of no case where men holding positions with the packers had discussed with them, or in their hearing, any alleged wrong practices under the regulations. The exceptions was Meat Inspector Julius Bischof, who related two alleged conversations with employees of the packers concerning certain pork trimmings which Mr. Bischof claimed were spoiled and were allowed to be used. Both of these em-

ployees were examined in Mr. Bischof's presence and each stated absolutely that no such conversation had ever occurred and that they had never known of any spoiled pork trimmings being used.

(8) "Many of the regulations are violated daily."

With the exception of Mr. Bischof, all of the employees testified that they knew of no regulations which were violated daily, generally, or even occasionally. Most of them seemed to feel that it was their duty to see that the regulations were not violated. They testified that they were doing their duty and they seemed to be proud of it.

(9) "It is the general practice in sausage departments to use bladders for casings without thoroughly washing and cleaning; to use filthy tripe in sausage; to use slimy hog stomachs for casings or containers; to use meats that have fallen on the floor without pretense of cleaning. All these practices are permitted by the inspectors in charge and if an inspector calls the attention of those in charge to these practices he is not encouraged."

No testimony was adduced to prove any of these charges. On the contrary, all the testimony was to the effect that none of these practices are tolerated or allowed. With the exception of Mr. Bischof, every man examined testified that he is encouraged to see that the regulations are strictly complied with by the packers; and a few inspectors testified that they had been reprimanded for not being more severe in the enforcement of the regulations.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

(1) "On April 1, 1909, Doctors Graham and Stingley retained and condemned 11 beef carcasses for emaciation. On April 2 Doctors Clancy and Meadors released 6 of said carcasses to the packers, and the other 5 were tanked and destroyed. One carcass was no better than another in this lot. This happened at Swift's establishment, No. 3C. On the morning of April 2 Mr. Brady, superintendent of Swift's beef department, said to Mr. Harms, in speaking of the 11 carcasses, 'Yes; they are a bad lot and had I been on the floor last evening I would not have let them come down, but would have sent them to the tank.'"

Doctors Graham and Stingley were examined on this charge and each testified to the following facts: On the day mentioned, during the process of the killing, Doctors Graham and Stingley caused 11 beef carcasses to be retained for further examination, for emaciation. There were no lesions of disease in any of the carcasses, the only question being whether the carcasses would furnish nutritious food. It is a regular practice of the inspectors, in accordance with the regulations, if any carcass is suspected for any reason to cause it to be retained in order that after the kill is over the inspectors may have time to make a leisurely, complete, and thorough examination. On the morning of April 2, Doctor Graham examined the retained carcasses. He was in doubt as to what disposition should be made and he called upon Doctor Meadors, the assistant inspector in charge for a conference.

Doctor Meadors and Doctor Graham agreed that 4 of the animals should be passed and 4 of the animals should be destroyed for food purposes, and they were unable to agree as to the disposition of 3 carcasses. They then called in Doctor Clancy, the inspector in charge, for a final decision, and Doctor Clancy decided that 5 of the carcasses should be passed and 6 should be condemned. This action was taken. The 5 carcasses were marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and the 6 carcasses were destroyed for food purposes, as shown by the official records of the station. Doctors Graham, Stingley, Meadors and Clancy were all agreed as to the final disposition of the animals, and there was no conflict of opinion in regard thereto.

(Continued on page 36.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Southern Refining Company will establish a fertilizer plant at Athens, Ga.

Armour & Company's branch house at Middletown, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

J. R. McPhail, Jr., is promoting the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Mount Olive, S. C.

The United States Leather Company will convert its tannery plant at Jellico, Tenn., into an extract plant.

The Ruddy Brothers' plant of the National Packing Company at Armourdale will be reopened around July 10.

The Tennessee Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Tenn., has started the erection of its large warehouse at that place.

The bleachery of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Charlotte, N. C., has been demolished by an explosion. Loss, \$10,000.

The new hog and cattle killing building which Swift & Company have been erecting at South Omaha, Neb., is completed and in operation.

The Sea Island Cotton Oil Company, Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. A. Eve and J. W. Lemax of Marion, S. C.

The International Agricultural Corporation of New York, N. Y., has certified to the Secretary of State at Albany that it has increased its capital stock from \$1,000 to \$15,000,000.

E. C. Putnam and C. J. Wall of Denver, Colo., are at the head of a company which has purchased the plant of the Fort Collins Packing Company, Fort Collins, Colo., operated by Thomas Beach.

The Oklahoma Cotton Oil Company, Oklahoma, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. W. Bell, Tibbee, Miss.; N. W. Boyes, Crawford, Miss., and L. F. Pridmore, Ethelville, Ala.

John P. Squire & Company, Portland, Me., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 to conduct a slaughtering, rendering and packing business. President, F. Hutchinson; treasurer, P. B. Smith, Boston.

The Southern States Cotton Oil Refining Company, incorporated recently, will build a 800-barrel capacity refinery at Wilmington, N. C. The company will also build plants at Jackson and other cities. A. Meldrum of Zebulon, N. C., is president.

The Curapiel Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock

of \$1,000 to manufacture soaps, salves, etc. I. Gelbrunk, 54 Worth street; P. E. Schuber, 1 W. 34th street, and L. Weill, 128 Broadway, are the incorporators.

TARIFF MAKING NEARING AN END.

The United States Senate completed its consideration of the tariff bill in committee of the whole in the early part of the present week, and the bill was reported to the Senate for final passage. There was some discussion over various features at this time which occupied several days, but the bill was finally passed on third reading late on Thursday night. It was then sent at once to conference and the two Houses are expected to take a week and possibly more to settle their differences as to the final make-up of the measure. The bill may be in the President's hands for signature within the next two weeks.

In the Senate minor changes were made in meat duties and hides were taken off the free list and put back at a 15 per cent. duty, as under the existing law. Cottonseed oil was left on the free list, and oleo stearine was placed there. What changes will be made in conference remain to be seen. There will be a strong effort made by shoe and leather interests to put hides back on the free list at the last minute if possible.

Perhaps the chief result of interest to the trade as a whole has been the adoption of a maximum and minimum duty system, giving the President the power to compel by this means fair treatment for our exports in foreign countries where they are now discriminated against. The proper enforcement of this section of the law will mean much for our trade with such countries as Germany, France, Austria, etc.

CHANGES IN MEAT TARIFFS.

The government of Honduras, Central America, has announced changes in import duties on meat and dairy products as follows, the duty being per one-half kilo (1.1 pounds) gross weight: Cheese (10 cents) 25 cents, butter (10 cents) 25 cents, condensed milk (10 cents) 25 cents, lard (10 cents) 20 cents, salted and smoked meats (5 cents) 10 cents, meats in tin (15 cents) 25 cents, soap ordinary without perfume (10 cents) 15 cents, tallow candles (3 cents) 20 cents. This decree goes into effect August 1, 1909.

MEAT SLAUGHTERS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Official reports of movement of livestock at the chief packing centers for June show a slightly increased slaughter of cattle and sheep for that month as compared to a year ago, while there were about 200,000 head less of hogs killed than in June, 1908. For the six months of the year the slaughter of cattle is about the same as a year ago. Hog killings for six months fell off about a million and a half head. Sheep and lamb slaughters were somewhat greater than a year ago.

The slaughter figures for June and for the six months from various principal centers, as reported officially, are here summarized. Slaughters for June were as follows, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	112,991	48,168	403,407	272,377
Kansas City ..	97,612	18,298	211,071	75,634
St. Louis	62,116	.....	183,574	101,070
St. Joseph	21,044	3,805	156,156	15,735
Sioux City	7,740	1,070	99,503	1,583
St. Paul	4,005	7,208	58,890	5,958
Tot. June, '09.	306,509	78,557	1,062,801	472,857
Tot. June, '08.	305,420	54,327	1,243,083	453,568

*Calves not separately reported.

For the six months slaughters are summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	701,526	213,855	2,054,483	1,377,929
Kansas City ..	526,040	54,991	1,601,041	624,908
St. Louis	291,139	.....	861,679	320,812
St. Joseph	122,064	16,801	899,450	273,290
Sioux City	76,660	5,511	544,502	21,652
St. Paul	44,111	27,978	436,123	51,991
Tot. 6 mos. '09.	1,760,540	318,636	6,997,278	2,670,680
Tot. 6 mos. '08.	1,767,293	301,189	8,420,307	2,363,978

*Calves not separately reported.

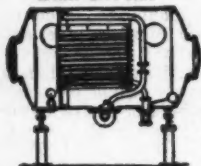
(Concluded on page 39.)

GREEN ENTERS PACKING TRADE.

E. H. Green, of Texas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, said to be the richest woman in the world, has bought \$100,000 worth of stock in the packing plant of the Max Hahn Packing Co. of Dallas, Tex., which has been in operation just ten years. The concern has spread out until it is one of the largest packing concerns of the Southwest. When it was decided to add \$250,000 to the capitalization, Mr. Green took \$100,000 of the stock, and two Dallas capitalists took the remainder.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

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SPITE AND SENSATION

With the report of the government committee appointed to investigate the charges against federal meat inspection methods at East St. Louis the latest "meat scandal" comes to a quick finish. It is doubtful if even the sensational newspaper which was behind the dismissed meat inspector who made the charges will have the face to continue to "play up" its sensation after the public has digested the official report.

It is unfortunate that, no matter how baseless are these perennial attacks on the good name of the meat trade and all connected with it, the damage done is bound to be very great. Any irresponsible person with a grudge to vent or financial advantage to gain can find a sensational newspaper

ready to air his charges. Once in print, they are believed by those ever ready to accept any statement derogatory to our meat industry, and by foreign interests jealous of our meat trade superiority and supremacy. Ignorance, prejudice and cupidity are difficult forces to combat when they unite in common cause as they did in this St. Louis case.

The evidence in this instance is overwhelmingly against the charges and their author. The investigation seems to have revealed the situation about as follows:

A government meat inspector at East St. Louis wrote a letter to Secretary Wilson charging that federal inspection at that station is a farce, that the packers and inspection officials are in league to pass improper products for food, etc. But two days after he mailed this letter a copy of it appeared exclusively in the columns of a certain sensational St. Louis newspaper. Throughout the investigation this newspaper appears as his backer, and the evidence points strongly to the inference that he is used as a tool by this newspaper for its own advantage.

A government commission from Washington conducted an investigation of the charges on the spot where the abuses are alleged to have occurred. The author of the charges was asked to name his witnesses. He named twenty, and of that number eighteen denied the truth of every statement he said they would corroborate. The other two witnesses, who were fellow-employees, attempted to corroborate some of his charges, but their testimony was disproven and the fact revealed that they were in league with the author of the charges to "get even" with their superiors and to "make it hot" for certain packers against whom they seemed to have grievances.

This caused a little investigation of the personal records of the three men. The first, Harms, is found to be a man who never held any job very long. He was so lazy that he asked for an arm chair in which to sit at his work as meat inspector, and when his superior refused him that luxury, he apparently determined to get even by bringing charges which would hurt that superior's reputation. He had also asked to be transferred to another city near his home, where his work would not be so hard, and when this was refused he entered into his "deal" with the sensational newspaper and sprung his charges.

The second of the three, an inspector named Bischof, had been a meat dealer before he entered the government service. He failed in business owing certain packers considerable sums of money, and because they pressed him for payment he saw a way to revenge himself for the annoyance, as he happened to be assigned to duty about their

plants. He had also been suspended by his superior in the government service a few months ago for gross neglect of duty, and only reinstated after his promise to do better. This was his chance for revenge, to "kill two birds with one stone."

The third man in the scheme, a veterinary named Michael, had a record of being slack about his work, and had been reprimanded often for his negligence. He made statements which were shown to be wholly false when on the witness stand.

Such was the character of the only witnesses out of more than a hundred examined who could be found to substantiate a single one of the charges. The testimony and the personal investigations of the government commission showed that the government meat inspection was being carried on thoroughly and rigorously, and that instead of being lenient, the inspector-in-charge at St. Louis was severe in his rulings and had condemned a very large amount of product as unfit for food.

The report of the commission will be found in another part of this issue of The National Provisioner. It reviews the evidence in full and shows that not a single one of Harms' charges was founded on fact. It reveals clearly the character of the whole conspiracy to injure the reputation of certain government officials and packers against whom the conspirators had personal grievances.

It is unfortunate that summary dismissal from the government service is the only punishment inflicted on these men. Action against them in the criminal courts would seem more appropriate. But their character and fate is an insignificant consideration compared to the damage done to our meat trade throughout the world by the publication of such charges against the efficiency and honesty of our government inspection.

The meat inspection law provides such heavy fines and severe jail penalties for either inspector or packer who is convicted of collusion to evade the law or the regulations, that it would be comparatively a simple matter for any person who had an honest doubt of the integrity of our government inspection to give the matter a most convincing test in the criminal courts. This point appears to have escaped the attention of those who are so ready to malign both the meat trade and the inspection service.

The meat trade knows to its cost how severe the government inspection has been for the past three years. The figures in the government report on this St. Louis case indicate it most forcibly. It is a pity that a measure of the same severity cannot be applied to such slanderers as this dismissed inspector and the newspaper which used him for its sensational purposes.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

TO CLEAN SAUSAGE CASINGS.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us directions for cleaning and cooking tripe and pigs' feet. Also for cleaning casings.

The directions for cleaning and cooking tripe and pigs' feet have already been published on this page. As regards casings, they should be first thoroughly cleaned in plenty of clean water after being stripped of all fat and dirt, and left to soak for a day or so in cold water and a similar length of time in warm pickle. After this they may be put in barrels and allowed to ferment for two days.

The casings are then washed well in warm water and put through the scraping machine, so that all the superfluous fat may be removed. They are then usually scraped by hand, using the back of a knife on them as they are pulled over a board, the operator at the same time looking for cuts. When thus cleaned they are well rubbed in very fine salt and packed in a bin in bundles for three or four days, or a week if space allows.

After this they may be removed, the first salt well shaken out and resalted with casing salt, manufactured for the purpose, and packed as tightly as possible in barrels or tierces in bundles of about four pounds each. As each layer of bundles of casings is packed it should be pounded down with a heavy smooth-surfaced wooden maul.

The receptacles must be coopered tight. Use plenty of good clean water in cleaning and handle promptly on the killing floor. Careful pulling pays, short pieces being an unnecessary loss.

PERCENTAGE OF BEEF CUTS.

An inquirer asks for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me some idea as to the percentages of the various cuts in dressing a steer to the best advantage?

The percentages of the different cuts of the dressed weight of a good steer are about as follows, varied, of course, at the pleasure of, or rather for the profit of, the butcher: Loins, 15 per cent.; ribs, 10 per cent.;

rounds, 21 per cent.; chucks, 19 per cent.; plates, 16 per cent.; flanks, 4 per cent.; shanks, 7 per cent.; tallow, 3 per cent.; kidneys, a quarter of 1 per cent.; sausage meat, 1 per cent.; shank meat, 1½ per cent.; tankage, 2 per cent.; loss in cutting, a quarter of 1 per cent.

Good cattle run about 30 per cent. choice and 30 per cent. inferior meats, per 100 pounds live weight. A steer weighing 708 pounds dressed cut up as follows: Neck, 3.38 per cent.; chuck, 18.36 per cent.; rib, 9.60 per cent.; porterhouse, 13 per cent.; sirloin, 4.80 per cent.; rump, 3.96 per cent.; round, 17.52 per cent.; plate, 15.82 per cent.; flank, 3.10 per cent.; shin, 7.08 per cent.; shank, 3.38 per cent.

Another authority gives the percentages of a dressed bullock as follows: Chuck, 22.05 per cent.; rib, 9.64 per cent.; brisket, 6 per cent.; navel, 8.46 per cent.; foreshank, 6.75 per cent.; loin (suet in), 20.48 per cent.; round, 24.09 per cent.; flank, 2.53 per cent. There are numerous methods of cutting up beef carcasses; that is, into widely different cuts, which considerably varies the percentages. We give, however, percentages of regular cuts.

MAKING CLOTH BOLOGNA.

In a letter concerning certain things in connection with his business a Western packer who is starting out in the sausage business asks this question: What is the best method of making cloth bologna?

Various formulas are in use for making cloth bologna. The material used for this product is beef cheeks and hearts, bull beef, pork shoulders, pork necks, hog cheeks and hearts—any good rough meats of the requisite leanness. In addition water must be used to reduce the mass to the requisite consistency, a good sausage flour and the necessary seasoning spices. Cloth bologna material will not require as much water as will casing bologna.

Fifty per cent. of beef cheek meat, 40 per cent. of hot bull beef and 10 per cent. of pork shoulder or neck fat makes a good mixture, with about 3 pounds of flour and watered to a stiff paste. Pickled material as a rule is used, though that is immaterial

and at the convenience of the manufacturer. As a seasoning about 10 ounces of black pepper per 100 pounds stock, 2 ounces coriander seed, ½ ounce ground cloves, 2 ounces saltpeter, ½ pound sugar, and a dash of cinnamon will be found very satisfactory. Salting is governed by requirements.

All the lean meat should be ground through a hasher, using a 7-64th-inch perforated plate, the pork fat and seasoning being added after the meat is put into the bowl of a cutter and the mass thoroughly mixed. When the proper consistency and mixing has been arrived at, place in shallow trucks or trays in the cooler for several hours before stuffing into cloth bags, after which it should be kept in a cold storage temperature of about 44 degrees, 42 to 45 degrees being satisfactory.

Cloth bologna should be smoked about one hour, the temperature of the house being about 150 degrees Fahr. or a few degrees less; not higher, however. The smoking being accomplished, the cooking is effected at 160 degrees Fahr., or as close as possible thereto, for two hours.

After being drained and wiped off the bologna should be varnished, which is done by dipping usually. A varnish may be made of shellac and pure alcohol or shellac and aqua ammonia with the addition of a little borax and water all melted to mixing point and kept warm for use. The bologna is dipped while yet hot from the cooking vat. About 25 per cent. shellac, 5 per cent. aqua ammonia, 5 per cent. borax and 65 per cent. water will make a good varnish, the component parts being increased or decreased, according to the way the mixture adheres to the bologna, until satisfactory. Ten gallons of pure alcohol and 14 pounds white shellac makes a good varnish also.

A good pickle for bologna meat is 65 degree pickle and 1 pound of saltpeter to each 10 gallons. To 100 pounds fresh stock use about 30 ounces salt and 2 ounces saltpeter. Keep all meats in good condition and all receptacles clean, also pay strict attention to temperatures in all cases throughout the process, from chilling to cooling.

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Provision stocks at the end of last month were considerably less than a year ago at this time, according to official reports from chief centers. Official figures for the various chief points are given as follows in a summarized form:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	June 30, 1909.	May 31, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Chicago	59,095	65,457	109,966
Omaha	2,187	2,485	1,738
St. Joseph	1,072	1,747	2,679
Milwaukee	6,704	5,589	5,972

Total 69,058 75,278 120,355

	Lard, Tcs.		
	June 30, 1909.	May 31, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Chicago	95,820	87,514	168,917
Omaha	4,401	2,942	9,531
St. Joseph	7,532	7,595	7,882
Milwaukee	2,803	1,952	7,603

Total 110,556 101,003 194,025

	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	June 30, 1909.	May 31, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Chicago	123,182,072	134,812,956	150,018,684
Omaha	39,323,225	39,412,439	41,111,070
St. Joseph	27,758,183	25,631,302	35,613,306
Milwaukee	22,749,339	19,037,899	23,030,263

Total 213,012,819 218,894,396 249,773,383

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.

	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '08, bbls..	15,341	56,001
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	3,381	100
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	40,373	53,865
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1908.....	65,765	147,483
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08.....	1,500	.....
Other kinds of lard....	28,555	21,434
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1908, lbs.	15,825,425	43,370,028
Made previous to Oct. 1, 1908, lbs. ....	.....	1,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	64,264	480,876
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1908, lbs.	4,399,174	4,268,692
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	8,980,756	6,459,357
Long clear middles, lbs.	108,132	130,085
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	705,178	771,856
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	1,618,935	1,622,124
S. P. hams, lbs.	33,704,836	32,764,108
D. S. bellies, lbs.	19,919,489	19,866,660
S. P. bellies, lbs.	11,686,836	10,743,279
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, and S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	7,187,019	11,525,203
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	9,359,704	9,584,723
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,622,324	8,430,693
Total cut meats, lbs.	123,182,072	150,018,684

*In storage tanks and tierces.

Movement of Product.

	Received.	
	June 1909.	June 1908.
Pork, bbls.	512	1,046
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	5,231,685	10,649,362
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,201,752	23,541,889
Live hogs, No.	545,279	662,625
	Shipped.	
	June 1909.	June 1908.
Pork, bbls.	16,223	7,924
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	24,208,372	28,534,508
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	60,291,571	67,018,086
Live hogs, No.	114,233	125,227
Dressed hogs, No.	430	6,385
Average weight of hogs received, June, 1909, 209 lbs.; June, 1908, 217 lbs.; June, 1907, 235 lbs.		

Omaha.

	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Mess pork, bbls.	104	154
Other kinds bbl'd. pork..	2,083	1,584
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	1,911	5,921
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,490	3,610
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,702,592	2,603,358

Short clear middles, lbs.	157,683	677,156
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,897,766	3,031,263
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	4,034,278	1,586,416
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	.....	112,000
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	529,231	1,023,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	324,780	1,250,220
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,197,005	9,657,445
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,612,611	4,893,579
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,245,640	4,562,042
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,026,745	3,285,359
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,286,772	4,243,015
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,308,122	4,185,817

Total cut meats, lbs. 39,323,225 41,111,070

Live Hogs.

	June 1909.	June 1908.
Received	229,808	261,719
Shipped	30,829	27,445
Driven out	198,979	234,274
Average weight	229	226

St. Joseph.

	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	2	8
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,069	2,671
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '08, tes.	4,927	4,592
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08, tes. ....	.....	1,447
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '08, tes.	490	.....
Other kinds of lard, tes.	2,415	2,613
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	3,108,822	4,077,259
Short clear middles, lbs.	563,323	1,050,033
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	606,716	1,737,701
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,472,091	1,996,299

Long clear middles, lbs.	26,105	148,937
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	241,965	2,182,881
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,735,010	7,854,370
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	191,550	322,450
S. P. shoulders, N. Y. style, lbs. ....	.....	24,200
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	4,937,978	5,136,420
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,183,560	2,927,330
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,572,200	1,551,280
S. P. L. C. shoulders, lbs.	.....	6,240
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,090,150	2,185,370
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,028,713	4,412,646

Total cuts of meats, lbs. 27,758,183 35,613,366

Milwaukee.

	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	2,976	979
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,728	4,993
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	979	5,708
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,824	1,987
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,304,387	2,824,737
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	356,114	286,083
Short clear middles, lbs.	9,768	52,405
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	489,010	679,869
Long clear middles, lbs.	841	78,558
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	427,762	1,190,081
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	472,130	1,248,910
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,968,600	4,216,050
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	3,106,225	2,886,871
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,923,100	1,387,580
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	885,020	800,280
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,462,750	1,114,000
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,342,653	6,264,839

Total cuts of meats, lbs. 22,749,339 23,030,263

Live Hogs.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
	June, 1909.	June, 1908.
.....	113,954	4,258
.....	136,034	961

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on July 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1909.	1909.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.
	July 1.	June 1.	June 1.	July 1.	July 1.	July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	24,000	15,500	19,000	24,000	22,000	24,500
Other British ports.....	15,000	14,000	11,000	13,000	18,000	14,000
Hamburg	9,000	11,000	22,000	17,000	18,000	9,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	4,500	4,500	2,000	2,500
Berlin	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
Baltic Ports	16,500	14,000	22,000	16,000	15,000	15,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim..	3,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	3,500	3,000
Antwerp	2,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,500
French Ports	500	500	4,000	4,000	1,400	1,600
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe.....	75,000	66,000	96,500	88,500	89,400	78,100
Afloat for Europe.....	65,000	55,000	45,000	55,000	50,000	75,000
Total in Europe and Afloat.....	140,000	121,000	141,500	143,500	139,400	153,100
Chicago prime steam.....	67,265	63,837	103,046	147,483	104,069	90,583
Chicago other kinds.....	28,555	23,677	17,632	21,434	40,069	22,492
East St. Louis.....	1,750	1,900	4,550	14,000	1,730	3,500
Kansas City.....	16,425	10,534	23,578	30,397	24,607	21,035
Omaha	4,401	2,942	4,419	9,531	7,023	4,018
New York	***	***	6,476	4,656	7,573	8,178
Milwaukee	2,803	1,952	3,399	7,695	6,980	1,524
South St. Joseph.....	8,000	7,595	13,029	4,592	7,781	8,885
Total tierces	269,199	233,437	317,629	373,288	339,232	313,315

†Estimated. ***New York Produce Exchange discontinued reporting stocks.

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Watch Page 52 for Bargains

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Morristown, Tenn.—The Morristown Produce and Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Lebanon, Pa.—Application for a charter is to be made soon for the Columbia Coal & Ice Company. The company will erect a new ice plant.

Galena, Ill.—The Martin Blum Brewing and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 by M. Blum, C. Blum and R. Dietz.

McKinney, Tex.—The McKinney Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 by J. L. White, L. A. Scott, R. R. Allen and others.

Broad Ripple, Ind.—The White City Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by E. D. Heaton, J. W. Heaton and A. G. Cunningham.

South Bend, Ind.—W. Happ, S. A. Knoblock, C. H. Kreighbaum and others have incorporated the South Bend Vacuum Ice Company with a capital stock of \$75,000.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Merchants' Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by J. H. Kirkpatrick, G. B. Marshall and E. H. Wedekind.

San Antonio, Tex.—G. B. Marshall, E. Wedekind and J. H. Kirkpatrick has incorporated the Merchants' Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Purity Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. W. Surles, J. T. Watson, H. J. Livingston, Jr., and others.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Centerfreze Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$700,000 by W. L. Peck, W. T. S. Hunt, both of Oklahoma City; W. H. Llewellyn, A. Fourness, both of New York.

Emaus, Pa.—The Emaus Artificial Ice Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$40,000. President, J. D. Lloyd; secretary, W. R. Chapin; treasurer, H. Yeager. The company contemplates erecting a 100-ton plant.

Bayonne, N. J.—Articles of incorporation of the People's Plate Ice and Cold Storage Company have been filed with the County Clerk. The company will manufacture ice and conduct a cold storage business in Bayonne, with office at 99 Boulevard. The capital is placed at \$120,000, divided into 24,000 shares of the par value of \$5. The incorporators are: Edward R. Foote, 99 Boulevard, Bayonne; Horace W. Bodine, West New Brighton, N. Y., and Henry F. Kiskin, Brooklyn.



ICE NOTES.

Fairhope, Ala.—A. O. Berglin will establish an ice plant here.

Collinston, La.—J. A. Boyd contemplates the establishment of a 5 to 20-ton ice plant here.

Meyersdale, Pa.—The manufacture of ice has been started at the new plant of Wilmoth & Leith.

Lawton, Okla.—The Walter ice and cold storage plant at this place has been destroyed by fire.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Dixie Ice and Coal Company, recently incorporated, will operate a 25-ton ice plant.

Lexington, O.—Wm. Terry has organized the Live and Let Live Ice Company with offices at 319 Hickory street.

Burkeville, Va.—The Burkeville Co-operative Creamery Company's plant has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$7,000.

Connellsville, Pa.—The West Penn Cold Storage Company will increase capacity of plant from 25 to 40 tons a day.

Coalinga, Cal.—Fire at this place damaged the plants of the Wieland Brewing Company, the Consumers' Ice Company and the Hartford Ice Company.

Hamlin, Tex.—The Hamlin Ice Factory is being erected here. M. Greenapun of Longview, Tex., and Brown and Middleton of Hamlin, are promoters.

Muskogee, Okla.—A cold storage and ice manufacturing plant is to be established here at a cost of \$100,000. H. L. Nichols is the architect, and also one of the stockholders.

Gonzales, Tex.—The Gonzales Ice and Refrigerating Company will erect an addition to its plant in which a 10-ton refrigerating machine will be installed and add a cold storage department.

Panama City, Fla.—An ice and cold storage plant will be established here by the Montgomery Ice and Cold Storage Company, Montgomery, Ala. The plant will have a capacity of 60 tons and cost \$75,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—A certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State last week by the City Ice Company of Little Rock to the effect that the company has quit business and has surrendered its charter. R. W. Walker was president and C. W. Cherry secretary of the company.

THE COST OF ICE MAKING.

The chief engineer of the water department of the city of Camden, N. J., in making his official report to the city council on the cost





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of a 50-ton ice plant, to be built and operated by the municipality, gave the following figures on the cost of equipment and operation:

Cost of wharf (or dock).....	\$8,000
Cost of two artesian wells.....	1,500
Foundation (pile).....	3,000
Building and plant complete.....	49,650

Total\$62,150

This total sum would represent the cost of constructing a 50-ton compression can ice-making plant, exclusive of cost of site. The cost of operation was itemized as follows:

One chief engineer, per day.....	\$3.00
Two assistant engineers, @ \$2.75 per day.....	5.50
Three firemen, @ \$1.75 per day.....	5.25
Three ice harvesters, @ \$1.50 per day.....	4.50
Two storage house men, @ \$1.75 per day.....	3.50
Six and one-half tons coal, @ \$2.90.....	17.40
Oil, ammonia, brine, light, etc.....	4.00
Telephone, office expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest on investment, @ 5%.....	8.55
Depreciation of plant, per day.....	16.45

Total\$73.15

On the basis of producing 50 tons of ice per day this total would mean an average actual cost of \$1.46 per ton of ice produced while running at full capacity, and, provided no accidents to the machinery or lack of proper attention reduced the capacity, and no repairs were required. Possibly the amount charged for depreciation, about 10 per cent. of the total cost of plant, is intended to cover the item of repairs. Increasing the capacity of the plant 100 per cent., it was added, would mean a decrease in cost of manufacturing of about 33 1-3 per cent.—Ice and Refrigeration.

COLD STORAGE LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The new law in California which declares eggs adulterated "if they have been kept or packed in cold storage, or otherwise preserved, unless they be so indicated by written or printed label or placard designating such fact when offered or exposed for sale," is declared by egg dealers and cold storage men to be invalid. Its terms are not explicit, as it puts restrictions upon the sale of cold storage eggs without indicating what constitutes a cold storage. Under the law an egg held over night

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

or over Sunday in a refrigerator might be classed as a cold storage egg.

A test case under the law has been started in Los Angeles and is to be carried to the highest court, it is asserted, in order to determine the validity of the law. The law was passed as a rider to amendments to the pure food law of the State.

LESS EGGS PUT IN STORAGE.

The continued high prices for eggs has resulted in a decided diminution in the total

quantity stored and gives promise of a favorable outcome next winter for those who have stored at the high prices which prevailed. According to the most careful estimates, the total quantity in storage the middle of June when the season for storage was practically over, was 2,500,000 cases. Chicago is credited with having in its coolers 750,000 cases; New York, 550,000 cases; Boston, 300,000 cases; Philadelphia, 150,000 cases; other cities, 750,000 cases. A year ago it was estimated that the quantity in storage was considerably over 3,000,000 cases.—Ice and Refrigeration.

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CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.
DETROIT, Riverside Stge. & Cartage Co., Ltd.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & St'ge Co.
JACKSONVILLE, Park Bldg., St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.
PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station.
Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPheeter's Whse. Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SEATTLE, 109 Main St., United Iron Works.
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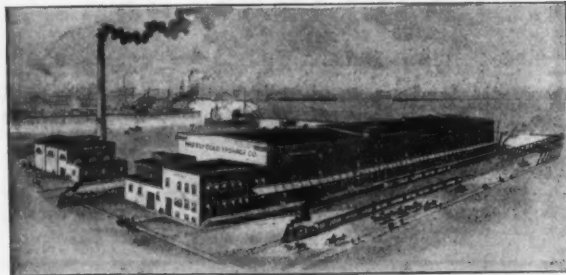
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United Iron Works, Second and Jefferson Sts., Oakland, Cal.
United Iron Works, 109 Main St., Seattle, Wash.
Braman, Dow & Co., 239-245 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
Rantz & Biggar, 736 Conti St., New Orleans, La.

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CHICAGO'S LATEST PACKING PLANT.

The Chicago Packing Company, Inc., pork and beef packers, whose plant is situated at 45th street and Gross avenue, Chicago, Union Stock Yards, about a block from Ashland avenue and two blocks from the Armour "L" station, opened up for business last Tuesday morning. The personnel of the company is as follows: President and general manager, Sidney Metzl; vice-president, Julius Metzl; secretary and treasurer, Henry Metzl; office manager, C. R. Traulich; superintendent, M. F. Mullins, and sales manager, John J. Gilroy. All are well known in the meat business.

The plant has a capacity of 200 cattle and 500 hogs daily, besides small stock, and is modern in every particular, with ample room for expansion, the company having secured a two-acre site for its plant. The company

proposes to do a general packing business, including mixed car lots of dressed beef, hogs sheep and calves, also to kill for outsiders on a commission basis.

Ample and thorough cooling, freezing and cellar room has been provided, and every necessary equipment for the handling of all products and by-products, and all under government inspection. Large dining and dressing rooms, fitted with lockers, wash and toilet rooms, have been added for the convenience of the employees, also comfortable well-equipped quarters for the government inspectors.

Everything in and around the plant is in strict accordance with the highest sanitary and hygienic principles. The plant was built without any limitation as to cost, the whole plant showing cost to have been the last consideration, the first being the installation

of the best of everything obtainable. The Metzl Brothers are well known and highly esteemed throughout the meat trade, and are noted for square dealing. They say they will be pleased to hear from old friends and to make the acquaintance of new, and wish to invite visitors to call and look over their establishment at any time.

The Canadian Government bought of the United States Government 350 head of buffalo with the understanding that the Canadians were to round them up in Montana and take them over the line. One hundred and seventy refused to desert the United States, and have been presented to the United States Government for their loyalty. It took the Canadians several weeks to annex the half of their purchase.

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BUFFALO, Armour & Company.
CAMDEN, N. J., Armour & Company, 917 Noble St. (Philadelphia).
CHICAGO, The Armour Ammonia Works.
CINCINNATI, Armour & Company.
COVINGTON, KY., Armour & Company (Cincinnati).

CLEVELAND, Grace & Housum.
DENVER, Armour & Company.
DETROIT, Baird & West.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Armour & Co.
FORT WORTH, Armour & Company.
HOUSTON, Armour Packing Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, L. L. Pfeiffer, 218 E. Maryland St.
JACKSONVILLE, Armour & Co.
KANSAS CITY, Armour Packing Co.
LOS ANGELES, Western W. Drug Co.
LOUISVILLE, Armour & Company.
MILWAUKEE, Armour & Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Armour Ammonia Wks.
NORFOLK, VA., Armour & Company.
OMAHA, Armour & Co. (So. Omaha).
PHILADELPHIA, Armour & Company, 917 Noble St.
ST. LOUIS, Armour & Company.
SAN FRANCISCO, William Burd, 308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
SEATTLE, WASH., Armour & Company.
ST. PAUL, Chas. E. Gooch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Armour & Co.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hog by the cwt.

Trading Less Active—Hog Receipts Larger— Hog Prices Lower—Quiet Cash Demand —Improving Prospects for Feed Crops.

The interruption of the holidays tended to restrict the interest in the provision market, and the volume of trade the past week has been comparatively small in futures with prices, however, very steady up to the middle of this week when, under the influence of a larger movement of live hogs and a lowering in live hog prices, there was a development of an easier tone in the future market.

The volume of business in the future market was comparatively light. Since the first of the month pork has fluctuated from \$20.30 up to \$20.75 for the September delivery, and lard has moved within a range of about 20 points. The trade has been very watchful of the possibility of changed conditions in the hog supply and of the effect of such change in the hog supply upon the future market. The price of hog products is so high that any change in the live hog supply would undoubtedly have a very material influence on future quotations.

In line with the idea of probable increase in supplies of hogs later and of lower prices, the quotations for the late fall and winter deliveries of product show quite a discount under the nearby future prices.

The whole market appears to hang on this question of the hog supply. During the past month the supply of hogs at the West was comparatively small. The receipts at Western points were not influenced by the prices prevailing for hogs. The receipts of hogs at Chicago for the month of June were

117,000 hogs less than last year, following a decrease during the month of May of 37,000 hogs. The average weight was slightly better, the June average being 219 pounds, against 216 in May and 217 in June, 1908.

The effect of the high prevailing prices for product on the stocks at the beginning of this month compared with the first of June is interesting. There was a slight decrease in pork stocks. In lard stocks, however, there was a small increase both in contract quality and in the lower grades. The effect on the supplies of cut meats was not as pronounced as anticipated. The total supply of meats decreased during the month 11,000,000 pounds, and the stock at Chicago is now 27,000,000 pounds under a year ago. The stock of all products in Chicago, including lard, amounts to 166,989,000 pounds, against 177,016,000 pounds last month and 228,000,000 pounds last year.

While there was a small increase in the Chicago stock of lard there was a considerable gain in the world's stock, the supplies increasing 36,000 tierces for the month. The greater part of this gain was in Europe and afloat. Compared with a year ago, however, the world's stock of lard shows a decrease of 104,000 tierces.

A factor which appears to have entered into the movement of hogs within the past few days has been the sharp break in feeding stuffs values, with the very favorable promise for the feeding crop. The weather conditions have been very favorable for the crop. It is expected that the corn crop will be an unusually large one, possibly, indeed probably, breaking all records. The acreage is enormous and the start is under excep-

tionally favorable conditions. The government report for July, the first report of the season, makes the acreage 109,006,000 acres, compared with 101,788,000 acres last year and on the basis of previous averages, the crop is estimated at 3,205,000,000 bushels, against 2,668,651,000 bushels final last year.

The weather conditions since July 1 have been good. This week there was a heavy general rain throughout the entire belt, and the crop is now so far advanced that it may be classed as almost assured with ordinary weather conditions to maturity. An enormous crop is in promise, but an enormous crop is needed. The promise for the oats crop is also for a record-breaking result, and the hay crop which is being gathered is also a very fine one. The promise apparently is, barring extraordinary climatic conditions, for an extraordinary supply of feeding stuffs for the coming year.

The effect of such feed supply will naturally be to make lower prices for feed stuffs of all kinds, both grain and rough feed, and consequently lower prices for all kinds of livestock. It will, of course, take time to increase the supply of livestock to an important extent, but the promise of a good supply of feed will be a strong factor in the situation.

The domestic distribution of both fresh and cured meats continues good, as reflected in the statement of stocks for the first of the month. The export interest, however, is extremely limited, and there is only a moderate volume of stuff going out. The current exports, however, compare favorably with the exports for the corresponding period last season. There was a heavy de-

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crease in the export movement during the winter and spring months, but recently the shipments have been approximately the same as a year ago.

The market for mess is quoted at \$21@21.50; clear, \$21@23, and family, \$21@22.

Trade is quiet in spot goods at steady prices. City steam lard, 11% @ 11 1/4c; prime Western, \$12.05, and Middle West, \$11.90@12; Continent, \$12.30; South America, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compound, 7% @ 8c.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and steady. Mess quoted at \$11@11.50; packet, \$12.50@13; family, \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 7, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 13,750 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 1,650 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 68,154 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 3,262 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 225,066 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,729 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,629 lbs.; London, England, 22,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 835,126 lbs.; Manchester, England, 13,031 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 909 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 29,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 12,182 lbs.; Southampton, England, 5,150 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 11,708 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 26,625 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 112,200 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,900 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,597 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,699 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,663 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 161,900 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,645 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,195 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,273 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 473,835 lbs.; London, England, 213,312 lbs.; Man-

chester, England, 8,849 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 21,342 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,537 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,137 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,778 lbs.; Southampton, England, 50,113 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,365 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 220,725 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10,780 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 12,800 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 1,828 lbs.; Beirut, Turkey, 1,771 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 409,599 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 24,506 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 45,795 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 33,330 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 670 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 4,640 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 19,019 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10,800 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81,196 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,658 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 922,711 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,621 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 78,940 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,375 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 2,800 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 618,476 lbs.; London, England, 586,050 lbs.; Manta, Ecuador, 4,600 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 27,628 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 14,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 296,391 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 34,623 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 89,115 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 771 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 85,655 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,500 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 2,800 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 497,200 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13,558 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 39,746 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 18,775 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 20,573 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 55,390 lbs.; Southampton, England, 49,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,738 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 12,650 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,446 lbs.; Tumaco, Dutch Guiana, 3,243 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 1,100 lbs. **PORK.**—Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 12 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls.; London, England, 80 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 370 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 102 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 141 bbls.; St.

Kitts, W. I., 116 bbls., 27 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 302 bbls., 15 tes.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 10 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 18 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 50 bbls., 20 tes.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 250 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 10 cs.; Dunkirk, France, 200 bxs.; Havre, France, 405 bxs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 200 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 7, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 111 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 231,451 lbs., 13 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 20 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 75 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 85 bbls.; Fiume, Austria, 5 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 55 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 63 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 140 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 860 lbs., 24 bbls.; London, England, 317,374 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 356,446 lbs., 5 tes.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 35 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 31 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 88 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,060 bbls.; Southampton, England, 765,336 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 12 bbls., 5 tes.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 675 bbls., 44 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Constantinople, 75 tes.; London, England, 1,925 tes.; Liverpool, England, 70 tes.; Manchester, England, 125 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 15 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,480 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 80 tes. (Concluded on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended July 3, 1909, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 3, 1909.
	Week July 3, 1909.	Week July 3, 1908.	
United Kingdom	528	558	26,391
Continent	105	105	11,268
So. & Cen. Am.	416	290	12,452
West Indies	869	403	44,908
Br. No. Am. Col.	338	152	14,059
Other countries	20	.....	167
Totals	2,471	1,658	109,216

	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 3, 1909.
	Week July 3, 1909.	Week July 3, 1908.	
United Kingdom	7,016,957	6,067,793	285,091,429
Continent	77,739	948,790	24,148,930
So. & Cen. Am.	87,350	90,900	3,583,557
West Indies	1,718,857	173,000	6,753,940
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	121,885	121,885
Other countries	15,275	.....	113,100
Totals	7,367,178	7,221,483	319,812,647

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 3, 1909.
	Week July 3, 1909.	Week July 3, 1908.	
United Kingdom	4,716,989	4,742,400	206,066,421
Continent	4,774,557	2,249,282	185,171,340
So. & Cen. Am.	395,950	194,150	10,184,810
West Indies	1,121,164	928,911	28,180,585
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,750	8,040	489,995
Other countries	45,300	.....	1,004,550
Totals	11,058,720	8,124,772	429,068,701

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, Bbls.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.
New York	2,019	2,324,475	3,447,100
Boston	100	2,007,860	1,071,844
Philadelphia	115,136	4,358,862	.....
New Orleans	352	25,900	271,550
Mobile . . . . .	.....	9,250	10,000
Galveston . . . . .	.....	4,682	626,464
Montreal . . . . .	.....	2,737,375	1,037,900
Baltimore . . . . .	.....	52,000	215,000
Totals	2,471	7,367,178	11,058,720

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 3, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to July 4, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	20,617,600	22,380,000	1,762,000
Meat, lbs.	305,545,662	378,125,775	72,580,113
Lard, lbs.	404,917,136	453,260,283	48,343,147

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	15@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/	10@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.		Cottonseed Oil.		Bacon and Cheese.		Beef.		Lard.	
	Lbs.	Gals.	Lbs.	Gals.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Arabia, Liverpool . . . . .	.....	.....	439	1412	.....	.....	148	432	500	4615
Lusitania, Liverpool . . . . .	.....	.....	219	640	.....	.....	82	.....	306	3365
*Mianetonga, London . . . . .	.....	150	.....	511	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	4435
Majestic, Southampton . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
*Philadelphia, Southampton . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	455
*California, Glasgow . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	671	.....	.....	270	200	20	200
Calderon, Manchester . . . . .	.....	.....	111	40	300	.....	.....	.....	55	3240
Cleveland, Hamburg	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	1280	5185
President Grant, Hamburg . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	1600
Raglan Castle, Rotterdam . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	3750	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	765	1325
Vaderland, Antwerp	688	.....	171	110	.....	.....	65	193	80	3765
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	800
Berlin, Mediterranean	2122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	127
Cretic, Mediterranean . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Duca d' Abruzzi, Mediterranean . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Venezia, Mediterranean	250	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	50	50
Tomas di Savoia, Mediterranean . . . . .	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madonna, Mediterranean	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Pannonia, Mediterranean . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, Mediterranean . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	185
Total	4938	3657	869	3905	810	930	850	2516	29947	.....
Last week	4394	2548	1737	5290	350	610	777	5687	34944	.....
Same time in 1908	13808	1526	2280	6264	331	810	156	4199	30528

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position of the market in the main is unchanged. There has been no interest displayed. The holidays, of course, interrupted the volume of trade, but even after the holidays there were only a few transactions reported. Buyers are showing no particular interest and the consumption is practically unchanged. It appears to be just about equal to the current product, which is not large. The yield of fats from the cattle being slaughtered is still light, and under ordinary circumstances this condition would have considerable influence on the entire trade, but at present the comparatively light movement seems to have no effect.

The demand for tallow is still restricted by the cheapness of other competing fats and oils. This is also the condition in grease. Both the tallow and the grease markets have been very dull for weeks past, and neither the soap makers or the exporters are showing any interest whatever. The soap makers are using other oils in America, and abroad the great supply of bean oil is a very important factor in the foreign demand. There has been a little improvement in the prices for edible oil, due to the small make and the high prices for oleo and stearine.

The London auction sales Wednesday showed a little larger supply on hand, the offerings amounting to 910 tcs., of which 740 tcs. sold with the average price 31s. 9d., which is the same price at which transactions have been made for the past month.

The export demand for tallow and also for grease is limited to only an occasional transaction, and the amount going out is limited. The supply of tallows on the other side is quite good, and with the low price and large output of bean oil this year, the foreign supplies of oils and greases have been quite good, notwithstanding the very deficient olive oil crop. The liberal supplies of palm oil have also been against the volume of demand. The soap makers are very willing to shift from one class of oil to another without much regard to what it is, as long as it is cheap.

There has recently been, however, a considerable improvement in tone of palm oil, and with any improvement in price it is quite possible that there will be a considerable increase in the volume of domestic demand for tallow.

Quotations are: City, 5 9-16c.; spot, country, 5½@5¾c.; special, 6½@6¼c.; edible, 7½@8c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5 9-10c.

OLEO STEARINE.—It was a holiday week in stearine with only an occasional trade reported on the basis of 13c. for oleo locally. At the West a little business was quoted at 13¼@13½c. The demand was very much restricted. The compound makers were not in the market, and as a result the trading was at an almost complete standstill.

The pressers, however, have not been offering oil very freely, but have been apparently in a position to meet the market, whenever there was any demand in evidence. With the price of tallow practically unchanged from week to week, there has been nothing in the price of the raw product to effect the price of either oleo or of the stearine. Recently the demand for oleo oil has been comparatively quiet and prices have receded slightly in Rotterdam. The demand for stearine by the compound makers continues quiet. The compound business is fair, but not urgent. Business is still on the basis of about 8@8¼c. for the compound, and notwithstanding the big advance in the price of lard, there has been no commensurate advance in the price of compound. The situation appears to be a waiting one all through, for the development of some condition which will affect either the price of the raw product or the demand for the oil or for the stearine.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet, with buyers and sellers apart. Rotterdam quotes 73 florins. New York quotes at 13@13½c. asked for choice, 8¾c. for No. 2, and 8¼@8½c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—The market was dull to steady on the basis of 13¼@13½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The market is nominal.

GREASE.—The market is dull and only about steady. Good greases show considerable firmness. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4½@5½c.; brown, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull

to steady. Quotations: Yellow, 5½@5¾c., and white at 6@6½c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was stronger on better cables and higher asking prices abroad. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7½@7½c.; do., shipments, \$7.40@7.50; Cochin, spot, 7¼@8c.; do., shipments, 7¼@8c.

PALM OIL.—The market was quiet and firmly held. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 5½@5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5½c.; Lagos, spot, 5¼@5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5½c. Palm kernels, spot, 7½@7¼c.

CORN OIL.—The market continues quiet and steady. Prices are quoted at \$4.90@4.95.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Offerings are light and prices are firmly held. For 20 colt test, 90c.; 30 do., 80c.; 40 do., water white, 72@73c.; prime, 55c.; low grade off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—The market is dull and steady on the basis of 90@91c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

OLEOMARGARINE. — Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,440 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,563 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,100 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,740 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 15,450 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5,325 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 38,548 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 19,346 lbs.; Manchester, England, 116,761 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 389,964 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 13,243 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 51,532 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,461 lbs.; Savanillo, Cuba, 8,038 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP. — London, England, 75,662 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 7 bbls.
CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 203 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 235 cs.; Beira, Africa, 446 pgs.; Colon, Panama, 60 pa., 19 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 949 cs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 89 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 50 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 cs.; Havre, France, 30 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30 cs.; Liverpool, England, 560 cs.; Manchester, England, 956 cs.; Marseilles, France, 20 cs.; Manila, P. I., 49 cs.; Messina, Sicily, 10 cs.; Naples, Italy, 25 cs.; Nipe, Cuba, 439 cs.; Palermo, Sicily, 100 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 235 cs.; Southampton, England, 300 cs.; Samarang, 50 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 68 cs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 112 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 24 cs.

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CABLE MARKETS**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 8.—Market is firm. Quote prime summer yellow, 27½s.; off summer yellow, 26¾s.; prime summer white and choice butter oil, 29½s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 8.—Market is strong, with sales off summer yellow at 55 marks; prime summer yellow, 55¾ marks. Butter oil and summer white oil, 59 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 8.—Market is steady to strong. Sales prime summer yellow, 69 francs; prime winter yellow, 74 francs.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 8.—Market is unchanged at 68 francs for off summer yellow.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 8.—Market is easy and demand slow. Quote off summer yellow, 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 32¾ florins; pure summer white and butter oil, 35 florins.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 35¼c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$28.75@29. Hulls, \$7.50 loose. Very little trading.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., July 8.—No prime crude oil is left in Louisiana; there are a few scattering lots of crude; 35½c. is bid for Valley; 36c. asked. Prompt meal is selling at \$32.50 long ton, ship's side. Cake is exhausted. Hulls are higher, \$9.50 loose, New Orleans.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 8.—September crude oil, 35c.; October, 33½c. New meal, September and early October, \$23.25@23.75. Hulls are neglected.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 8.—The government crop report on Friday created quite some excitement on account of its bullishness and caused an extreme advance of 15 points in old crop deliveries and 30 points in new crop deliveries. At the advance a great many selling orders came in for both old and new crop deliveries. Tired longs of September

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oil gave orders to close out their holdings and crude mills who found prices prevailing for new crop deliveries attractive were equally anxious to sell. The result was a reaction of about 20 points.

At the low level reached to-day buying orders are coming in from Europe for rather large amounts of prompt oil. It looks to us as if same might cause prices to rebound again. The European demand to-day is better than it has been at any time during the last 45 days, and as stocks of oil are gradually diminishing, there seems no reason to expect anything but higher prices than to-day's level. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: July, \$5.65; August, \$5.75; September, \$5.85; October, \$5.88; November, \$5.71; December, \$5.62; January, \$5.62. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.05; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 6c.; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.60; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.55; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 3d.

NEW COTTON OIL REFINING PLANT.

The Southern States Cotton Oil Refining Company, announcement of the formation of which was made in the columns of The National Provisioner some months ago, has let the contract for the erection of its new refinery at Wilmington, N. C., which will have a capacity of 800 barrels per day. This plant will be built and equipped by the Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago, who are experts in oil and lard refining.

The company is now building two crude oil mills, one at Jackson, N. C., and the other at Whitakers, N. C., which are to cost \$40,000 each. The cost of the refinery will be over a quarter of a million dollars, and the plant will include equipment for refining all grades of oils, making compound lard, etc. A complete by-product business will be engaged in by the company. The concern is capitalized at \$1,500,000.

The president and active head is Archibald Meldrum, the well-known milling expert, who is at the head of various similar enterprises in the Southeast. W. E. Worth, of Wilmington, the oil and fertilizer manufacturer, is vice-president. The mills will be in operation in time for the next season's crush, and the refinery will be completed as soon as possible thereafter.

MAKING SOAPS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., of which John Aspegren of New York is the head, is now engaged in enlarging its plant at Portsmouth for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of soaps and other by-products of the cotton oil industry. The Portsmouth refinery has been constantly growing under the Aspegren management, and the present plans will greatly increase its output and importance.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Irregular—New Crop Deliveries Strong—Cotton Crop Prospects Unfavorable—Cotton Excited—Improving Prospects for the Feeding Crops.

The market for cottonseed oil has been quite irregular, although the volume of business has been small. The market late last Friday afternoon became decidedly strong, following the publication of the Government report on cotton. There was further advance at the opening this week, followed, however, by some reaction, particularly in the late deliveries.

The price movement appeared to be one influenced entirely by the prospects for the growing cotton crop. The market was almost in a rut before the report came out on the distant deliveries. The report was much less favorable than had been expected, and it was followed by a tremendous advance in the price of cotton. In the past two weeks, the cotton market has advanced over 1c. a lb. owing to the apprehension of damage to the cotton crop, and naturally with prospects of a reduced crop of cotton, there were equally good prospects for a reduction in the quantity of seed.

The average estimates for the cotton crop indicate a falling off in the possible crop of cotton this year of fully 2,000,000 bales, and this was figured as easily equal to 1,000,000 tons of seed. The trade, at least those inclined to the bull side, immediately assumed

that such decrease in the crop of cotton and possible crop of seed would be reflected in a corresponding decrease in the crush of seed and the output of oil.

The weather conditions during the past ten days, or since the Government report was made up, have been very favorable, and there is evidently no further deterioration in the promise of the crop. Some conservative interests are inclined to think there has been an improvement in the crop situation compared with June 25th.

A factor which has been of considerable importance, is the liberal offerings of new crude. On every advance the South, particularly the Southeast, has offered new crude freely at about 130 points under the market for refined. These heavy offerings have been quite an important factor in checking the advancing tendency of the refined market. The trade has taken the ground that there was no immediate wisdom in advancing the price for the refined oil if it was simply to be taken advantage of by the crushers of the South to sell the new crop oil on. With the improvement in the weather conditions at the South and the more assured prospects for the crop, there will naturally be an increasing tendency to sell the new crop futures against the new crude output, not only by the Southeast, but generally by the South.

Another influence of decided importance is the growing assurance of an enormous crop of feeding stuffs this year. The situation is extremely bright. The promise for the growing corn crop is for a record-breaking output. The oats crop which is just maturing is also unusually fine, and barring bad

weather for harvest, the outturn will be a record one, while the supplies of smaller grain also promise to be very large, and the supply, of course, of feeding stuffs, as represented in the hay crop, will be possibly but little short of last year's record outturn.

With such a high promise for the supplies of feeding stuffs, there will evidently be a material change in feedstuffs values, and any important change in feedstuffs values will be reflected in the price of live stock. With corn for weeks selling on the basis of 70@75c. in Chicago, live hogs have been selling from \$7.25@8.00 per hundred, but with new crop corn futures selling down below 60c., there is every reason for expecting that such prices will have a material influence on the values of live stock and such decline will affect all animal fats. The price of cottonseed oil is relatively not high compared with other oils and fats, but with other oils and fats influenced by a material increase in the supplies of feed and of feed values, there would be an offset in such conditions to the possibility of a shortage in the seed crop and of a possible shortage in the cottonseed crush.

The export interest in cottonseed oil has been very quiet of late. The exports on old contracts are of fair proportions, but there is very little new business being done and but little in sight. The actual shipments, however, keep up about 100,000 barrels in excess of last year, and it seems reasonably evident that the total shipments will be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 barrels for the year. The export movement has been disappointing considering the shortage in the olive oil crop, but the supply of lower quality oils

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has been materially increased this season by the great output of bean oil, which has been particularly acceptable to the soapmakers abroad. Recently the supplies of peanut oil have been fairly liberal, and there has been quite a large supply of palm and coconut oil. The market Thursday was weak on the favorable promise for the feeding crops of the country and the promise of lower-priced feed-stuffs.

Closing prices, July 6: Spot, \$5.70@5.78; July, \$5.70@5.78; August, \$5.85@5.94; September, \$6.03@6.05; October, \$6.02@6.05; November, \$5.84@5.86; December, \$5.77@5.81; January, \$5.79@5.80; March, \$5.88@5.89; good off, \$5.50@5.80; off, \$5.50@5.75; winter, \$5.85@6.30; summer, \$5.95@6.20. Sales: July, 100 at \$5.66; September, 1,100 at \$6.00@6.04; October, 300 at \$6.04@6.05; November, 200 at \$5.85; December, 1,100 at \$5.73@5.81; January, 700 at \$5.74@5.78; March, 1,300 at \$5.79@5.88. Total sales, 4,800. Market closed firm 1 to 18 advance. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing prices, July 7: Spot, \$5.70@5.78; July, \$5.70@5.78; August, \$5.85@5.94; September, \$6.03@6.05; October, \$6.02@6.05; November, \$5.84@5.86; December, \$5.77@5.81; January, \$5.79@5.80; March, \$5.88@5.89; good off, \$5.59@5.68; off, \$5.62@5.70; winter, \$6.13@6.30; summer white, \$5.99@6.07. Sales: July, 100 at \$5.66; September, 1,100 at \$6.00@6.04; October, 300 at \$6.04@6.05; November, 200 at \$5.85; December, 1,100 at \$5.73@5.81; January, 700 at \$5.74@5.78; March, 1,300 at \$5.79@5.88. Total sales, 4,800. Market closed firm 1 to 18 advance. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing prices, July 8: Spot, \$5.62@5.67; July, \$5.63@5.66; August, \$5.70@5.80; September, \$5.83@5.85; October, \$5.87@5.90; November, \$5.70@5.72; December, \$5.62@5.66; January, \$5.62@5.64; March, \$5.78@5.79; good off, \$5.45@5.65; off, \$5.45@5.65; winter, \$5.75@6.20; summer white, \$5.86@6.18. Sales: July, 100 at \$5.66; September, 2,000 at \$5.85@5.95; November, 200 at \$5.71@5.74; January, 500 at \$5.61; March, 2,000 at \$5.76@5.85. Total sales, 5,400. Market closed weak 6 to 14 decline. Prime crude, \$4.73.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to July 7, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907-8.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	125	180
Acajutla, Salvador	—	75	21
Acapulco, Mexico	—	16	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	2,837	8,944
Algiers, Algeria	200	6,491	7,229

Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	442	131	Dundee, Scotland	25	100
Amazola, Honduras	32	—	Dunedin, New Zealand	41	—
Amsterdam, Holland	50	—	Dunkirk, France	390	2,185
Ancona, Italy	4,555	—	East London, Cape Colony	184	—
Antigua, West Indies	51	104	Flume, Austria	225	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	Fort de France, West Indies	—	321
Antwerp, Belgium	155	2,715	Fredericksdal, Norway	—	55
Asuncion, Venezuela	16	14	Fremantle, Australia	—	23
Auckland, New Zealand	138	416	Galatz, Roumania	—	6,481
Azua, West Indies	102	—	Genoa, Italy	1,925	48,743
Bahia, Brazil	—	2,088	Georgetown, British Guiana	—	10
Barbados, W. I.	1,158	1,140	Gilbara, Cuba	—	7
Barcelona, Spain	47	—	Gibraltar, Spain	—	410
Barl, Italy	225	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,490
Beira, E. Africa	11	33	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	700
Belrut, Syria	—	414	Grenada, West Indies	—	11
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	Guadeloupe, West Indies	194	2,248
Belize, Br. Honduras	124	—	Guantanamo, Cuba	—	127
Bergen, Norway	660	765	Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	24
Biscaglia, Italy	75	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	11,052
Bisao, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	Hango, Russia	—	20
Bone, Algeria	—	1,050	Havana, Cuba	—	1,937
Bordeaux, France	25	2,681	Havre, France	—	11,712
Braila, Roumania	—	75	Helsingfors, Finland	—	20
Bremen, Germany	405	1,024	Hull, England	—	400
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	50	Inagua, West Indies	—	7
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	Jamaica, West Indies	—	78
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	Kalmar, Sweden	—	58
Bristol, England	—	75	Kavala, Turkey	—	200
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.	42	10,770	Kingston, West Indies	—	2,916
Bukharest, Roumania	—	125	Kobe, Japan	—	25
Calbarien, Cuba	—	20	Konigsberg, Germany	—	50
Cairo, Egypt	—	487	Kustendji, Roumania	—	6,399
Callao, Peru	—	23	Lagos, Portugal	—	10
Calcutta, India	—	236	La Guaira, Venezuela	28	277
Campeche, Mexico	—	34	La Libertad, Salvador	—	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony	103	1,707	La Union, Salvador	—	11
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	Leghorn, Italy	50	17,798
Cardiff, Wales	—	35	Leith, Scotland	—	125
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	Liverpool, England	50	6,329
Carapana, Venezuela	—	26	Loanda, W. Africa	—	64
Cavalla, Turkey	—	25	London, England	80	8,205
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	539	Macoris, San Domingo	—	405
Celba, Honduras	—	118	Madras, India	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	1,602	Malmö, Sweden	—	155
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	Malta, Island of	—	3,399
Cienfuegos, Cuba	50	480	Manchester, England	—	1,595
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	130	Manzanillo, Cuba	—	68
Colon, Panama	31	1,208	Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	304
Conakry, Africa	—	5	Maranhão, Brazil	—	28
Constantinople, Turkey	172	31,985	Marseilles, France	300	40,250
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,734	Martinique, West Indies	—	4,363
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	60	Massawa, Eritrea	—	86
Cork, Ireland	—	260	Matanzas, West Indies	—	102
Cristobal, Panama	—	6	Mauritius, Island of	—	24
Cunaca, Leeward Islands	—	43	Melbourne, Australia	—	268
Dakar, W. Africa	—	33	Messina, Sicily	—	105
Dantzig, Germany	—	400	Mollendo, Peru	—	8
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	1,848	Monrovia, Liberia	—	14
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	322	Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6
Demerara, British Guiana	26	2,386	Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	206
Drontheim, Norway	—	275	Montevideo, Uruguay	—	6,079
Dublin, Ireland	—	3,151	Nantes, France	—	4,141
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ASPEGREN & CO.**Produce Exchange****NEW YORK CITY****EXPORTERS****BROKERS****WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL****Cotton Seed Oil****ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR****FUTURE DELIVERY****Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices
upon request.**

Naples, Italy	152	8,749	680	Manchester, England	—	4,690	1,830	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	266
Newcastle, England	—	25	250	Marseilles, France	—	25,791	18,990	Drontheim, Norway	—	—	106
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	81	25	Naples, Italy	—	575	—	Genoa, Italy	—	6,527	725
Oran, Algeria	—	1,201	2,763	Newcastle, England	—	—	200	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	205	1,271
Palermo, Sicily	—	975	—	Odessa, Russia	—	50	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	5,025	3,960
Panama, Panama	—	56	105	Rotterdam, Holland	—	55,681	53,690	Havre, France	—	6,022	10,323
Panderna, Asia	—	118	—	Santiago, Cuba	—	50	—	Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	59
Para, Brazil	—	64	77	Stavanger, Norway	—	296	—	Leghorn, Italy	—	1,480	—
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	40	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	913	Liverpool, England	—	1,001	525
Paramaribo, Brazil	—	—	—	Trieste, Austria	—	6,570	450	London, England	—	52	—
Patras, Greece	—	200	—	Tripoli, Africa	—	—	1,753	Malmö, Sweden	—	—	323
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	—	Venice, Italy	—	—	590	Malta, Island of	—	229	—
Philippville, Algeria	—	150	265	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	759	1,713	Manchester, England	—	24	—
Piræus, Greece	—	134	20	Total	648	244,385	217,091	Marseilles, France	—	1,949	—
Pointe à Pitre, West Indies	—	249	—	From Galveston.				Naples, Italy	—	1,458	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	47	116	93	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,015	750	Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	153	67	Bremen, Germany	—	494	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,362	36,446
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	87	4	Christiania, Norway	—	50	—	Stavanger, Norway	—	267	263
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	140	41	Genoa, Italy	—	1,254	—	Stettin, Germany	—	461	—
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	—	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	26	600	Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	107
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	—	85	Hamburg, Germany	—	4,719	1,000	Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	163
Port Limon, Costa Rica	5	358	277	Liverpool, England	—	78	—	Trieste, Austria	—	281	450
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66	863	London, England	—	—	1,020	Venice, Italy	—	1,828	374
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20	10	Marseilles, France	—	—	1,100	Total	—	57,538	68,408
Port Said, Egypt	—	759	182	Rotterdam, Holland	6,100	27,599	15,768	From Newport News.			
Preveza, Turkey	—	25	—	Tampico, Mexico	—	9,966	10,067	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	128	313	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	1,274	2,100	Total	6,100	44,190	30,383	Liverpool, England	—	6,809	100
Ravenna, Italy	—	5,290	1,897	From Baltimore.				London, England	—	1,000	25
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	78	Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	300	Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,950	137
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	472	5,634	7,076	Bremen, Germany	—	30	300	Total	—	10,950	262
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	208	382	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100	From Norfolk.			
Rotterdam, Holland	215	32,678	35,207	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50	100	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,275	—
St. Croix, West Indies	—	4	9	Dublin, Ireland	—	800	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,075	—
St. John, N. F.	—	62	125	Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	275	Liverpool, England	—	875	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	14	277	109	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,085	575	London, England	—	409	—
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	191	Havre, France	—	1,005	1,730	Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,100	—
St. Martin, West Indies	—	195	191	Liverpool, England	—	—	100	Total	—	7,725	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	32	12	Rotterdam, Holland	—	634	3,630	From All Other Ports.			
Salonica, Turkey	5,272	1,003	—	Total	—	3,754	7,110	Canada	5	21,963	17,867
Samana, San Dom.	—	156	10	From Philadelphia.				Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	165	485	Christiania, Norway	—	52	—	Mexico (including overland) ..	1,127	93,984	71,364
San Domingo City, San Dom. ..	—	740	2,031	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208	300	Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825	—
San Jose, C. R.	—	17	3	Genoa, Italy	—	209	—	Total	1,132	118,822	69,231
Santiago, Cuba	—	529	221	Hamburg, Germany	—	104	730	Recapitulation.			
Santos, Brazil	—	109	1,550	Liverpool, England	—	—	51	From New York	4,562	452,450	407,751
Savanna, Colombia	—	4	4	Rotterdam, Holland	—	604	—	From New Orleans	648	244,385	217,091
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	—	20	Total	—	1,177	1,081	From Galveston	6,100	44,190	30,383
Sfax, Tunisia	—	47	—	From Savannah.				From Baltimore	—	3,754	7,110
Shanghai, China	—	10	—	Aalesund, Norway	—	—	27	From Philadelphia	—	1,177	1,081
Smyrna, Turkey	1,438	313	—	Algiers, Algeria	—	314	—	From Savannah	—	57,538	68,408
Sousa, Tunisia	—	450	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	102	—	From Newport News	—	10,950	262
Southampton, England	—	849	1,000	Bergen, Norway	—	268	—	From Norfolk	—	7,725	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	440	—	Bremen, Germany	—	620	322	From all other ports	1,132	118,822	69,231
Stettin, Germany	2,725	2,724	—	Christiania, Norway	—	705	2,821	Total	12,442	921,000	811,312
Stockholm, Sweden	—	150	290	Christiansand, Norway	—	—	104				
Surlin, Dutch Guiana	5	13	10								
Sydney, Australia	—	43	154								
Syracuse, Sicily	—	200	—								
Tampico, Mexico	4	146	—								
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	225								
Trebizond, Armenia	—	—	857								
Trieste, Austria	10,861	6,845	—								
Trinidad, Island of	—	410	553								
Tunis, Algeria	—	2,105	—								
Valletta, Maltese Island	—	430	641								
Valparaiso, Chile	—	3,896	723								
Venice, Italy	—	67,597	13,556								
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	671	380								
Victoria, Brazil	—	—	10								
Wellington, New Zealand	—	163	53								
Yokohama, Japan	—	18	103								
Total	4,562	432,450	407,751								

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	9,131	7,391
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	950	3,375
Bordeaux, France	—	445	—
Bremen, Germany	—	6,570	2,100
Christiania, Norway	—	5,152	3,705
Colon, Panama	—	219	7
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,700	9,350
Dublin, Ireland	—	65	280
Genoa, Italy	—	1,300	3,735
Glasgow, Scotland	—	8,154	1,630
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	417	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	41,691	35,411
Havana, Cuba	183	3,015	3,882
Havre, France	465	7,684	4,582
Liverpool, England	—	17,337	19,313
London, England	—	17,276	14,280

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL
MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

MEAT INSPECTION INVESTIGATION.

(Continued from page 21.)

Mr. Brady, the superintendent of Swift's beef department, when asked if he had a conference with Mr. Harms regarding these 11 carcasses, replied that he had never had any conversation on this or any allied subject with Mr. Harms, and when told of Mr. Harms' statement of the alleged conversation with him he absolutely denied it.

- (2) "Mr. Harms saw from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of lard spilled on the floor, which ran down into an open sewer in the floor, the sewer outlet being quickly blocked and the lard taken up from the floor and out of the sewer, both of which were unclean and insanitary from constant use, from walking over, and from the sputum and filth which naturally find their way into any sewer. Doctors Clancy and Meadors passed this lard to the packers over the protest of the inspector on the floor, and it went out to the public marked 'U. S. Inspected and Passed.'"

This is an involved falsehood. It is a fact that upon one occasion in the oleo room about 1,200 pounds of lard spilled on the floor. The lard was in a semi-liquid condition and part of it ran into the floor gutter, part of it into a portion of the floor which had been walked upon, and part of it upon a portion of the floor which is and was as clean as any kitchen table. Inspector Fitzgerald was present when the spill occurred. He immediately took charge and directed that the lard be recovered and placed in two trucks. That portion of the lard which fell into the floor gutter and onto the dirty portion of the floor was placed in one truck, and about one-third of the total amount of lard spilled, which had not been in contact with the dirty floor or with the floor gutter, was placed in another truck. The next morning Inspector Fitzgerald sent for Doctor Meadors and recommended to him that the lard from the gutter and the dirty portion of the floor be condemned, and that the lard from the clean portion of the floor be passed. Doctor Meadors made a careful examination of the floor and of the lard which Inspector Fitzgerald thought should be passed, and finding it clean and wholesome and in no way contaminated, he sustained Inspector Fitzgerald and ordered that portion of the lard passed.

In this connection the committee made a personal examination of the floor of the oleo room in which the spill occurred. The floor is absolutely spotless and is kept constantly in that condition except that portion over which it is necessary for the men to walk. Mr. Harms tells an untruth when he says that he saw this happen, because he was not present. He tells an untruth when he says that the lard was taken up from the sewer and passed to the packers over the protest of the inspectors on that floor, and that it went out to the public marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed." There was no conflict of opinion between the inspectors and no lard which had been in a sewer or which was unclean in any way was marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

- (3) "Upon entering the offal cooler of Morris & Company's establishment early one morning, Mr. Harms found that the rats had held forth during the night, leaving traces and evidences which were a fright. Mr. Harms placed some 20 'U. S. Retained' tags upon the meat products in the cooler. Doctor Meadors released nearly all of these products to the packers and most of them went into sausage and found their way to the public, marked 'U. S. Inspected and Passed.'"

The facts regarding this incident are as follows: Mr. Harms reported to Doctor Meadors that he suspected the rats had gained access to this cooler. Doctors Meadors directed him to watch the matter closely and see if he could discover any evidence of rat contamination. One morning Mr. Harms reported to Doctor Meadors that he had found rat contamination and Doctor Meadors

accompanied him to the cooler. He there found about 15 trays of meat marked "U. S. Retained," the marks being placed there by Mr. Harms. He sent for the superintendent of the plant. Mr. Harms, Doctor Meadors, the superintendent of the plant, and the foreman of the offal cooler then examined the meat.

Evidence of rat contamination were found in 12 trays and the meat in these trays was condemned and destroyed, as shown by the official records. In three or four of the trays where it seemed that rats might have run over part of the product, the meat which bore any evidences of such contamination was tanked, and that portion of the meat which bore no evidence of having come in contact with the rats was taken to another room and as an extra precautionary measure was thoroughly scrubbed with brushes. It was then allowed to be used. Therefore no meat bearing any evidences of rat contamination was allowed to be used in sausage or was marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed," and all of the meat in the cooler which might by any possibility have come in contact with the rats, but concerning which there was no evidence, was thoroughly washed before it was allowed to be used. Mr. Harms participated in the discussion as to what disposition should be made of the meat, and he apparently was thoroughly satisfied with its disposition.

Doctor Meadors immediately informed Doctor Clancy of the occurrence, and Doctor Clancy caused the packers to immediately seal the cooler so that thereafter rats could not have access thereto. It appears that the management had already started the construction of a new cooler, and when your committee visited the plant this cooler was in use. We visited the old cooler, however, and saw that it had been rendered rat proof. It is now not in use as an offal cooler. An explanation should here be made of the term "offal cooler." It is the room in which livers, hearts, and other food organs of the carcass are kept.

- (4) "On May 14, 15, and 17, Mr. Harms took three samples of meat from the cooking vats of Armour's extract room. These samples were filthy beyond description. Mr. Harms put the samples away in the freezer, expecting to hold the extract at the time it was drawn off on May 19, but on May 18 Mr. Harms received notice to report for duty at another establishment on May 19. On May 18 Mr. Harms showed the samples to Doctors Clancy and Meadors and to Mr. Lockwood, foreman of meat inspectors. Doctor Clancy did not hold the product, but allowed it to go out bearing the mark of inspection and containing filth and corruption."

It is true that Mr. Harms showed some samples of meats to Doctors Clancy and Meadors on May 18 which he claimed he took from the cooking vats in the meat-extract room. He was asked why he had allowed the manufacture of the meat extract to go on, why he had not condemned and destroyed the entire product, if it was of the character shown by the samples. These samples were small pieces of meat, one bearing a tuft of wool, the other a piece of hide, and the third was a beef gullet stained with the stomach content. Mr. Harms replied that he had not considered it necessary to take this action. He was told by Doctor Clancy that he would make a thorough investigation of the matter. Doctor Clancy then instructed the man who took Mr. Harms's place to make a thorough examination of the extract in the vats and of the residue therein. This examination was duly made and it disclosed no appearance of any filth, dirt, or foreign matter of any kind. The extract as completed was perfectly clean and sweet, and, accordingly, there being no evidence except Mr. Harms's word, which was apparently controverted by the facts, the extract was passed for food.

Mr. Harms remarked to one of the men on the force, who so testified before the committee, that he, Harms, "had been look-

ing for a chance to get the packers for three weeks." Your committee made an examination of the private records of Armour & Company's establishment, which showed absolutely all of the meat product which went into the extract room on the dates mentioned by Mr. Harms, and also took the testimony of the employee in charge of the extract room. The records and the testimony of this employee show that no meat of the character of the samples shown by Mr. Harms went into the extract room on the dates mentioned, and your committee is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Harms did not obtain the samples from the extract vats, but that he probably obtained them from some condemned material which was on its way to the tank.

- (5) "To the personal knowledge of Mr. Harms, the offal and leaf-lard coolers at Armour's establishment 2D are, and have been for the last twenty-one months, in an insanitary condition. These coolers are directly underneath the beef casing or rough tallow floor. Moist filth and slime constantly seep and leak down onto all products in the coolers, and all this product finds its way to the public bearing the mark of inspection."

This is a falsehood made up of whole cloth. The committee examined every man on the force who had had occasion to visit these coolers and all testified that they were in first-class condition. The committee made a personal examination of the coolers, examining them carefully to see if any recent repairs had been made or if their condition had been altered in any way during the past few months. They found that no such repairs had been made and that they were in exactly the same condition as they had been in for the past twenty-one months. There is no filth or slime which seeps through the ceilings and leaks down onto the products in the coolers.

- (6) "The meat inspector at Swift's held some 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of meat for being sour. Four or five other inspectors were called in, and they all pronounced the meat sour. Doctor Meador released it to the packers."

This charge is a fine sample of Mr. Harms's method of selecting an incident which actually occurred and distorting it out of all semblance to the truth. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

Some 6,000 pounds of hams were examined by one of the Government inspectors at Swift's, the claim being made by the inspector that the hams were sour and that portions of them were unfit for food. Swift's foreman did not agree with the inspector, and Doctor Meadors, the assistant inspector in charge, was called in, also Mr. Lockwood, the supervising meat inspector, who is an expert on the condition of cured meats. Doctor Meadors and Mr. Lockwood in turn called upon four other meat inspectors from different establishments to examine the product. Every particle of it which was unsound or unfit for food in any way was condemned and destroyed for food purposes. There is not one atom of truth in this charge of Mr. Harms.

- (7) "At one time Mr. Harms held some 800 pounds of hog-killing fats that had been spilled into an elevator platform that was in the filthiest condition. Doctor Meadors released it to the packers."

There is no record at the station and no remembrance upon the part of any Department employee of any hog killing fats having been spilled into an elevator platform. There is a record, however, of the spilling into an elevator platform of about 1,000 pounds of beef fat, and this is the incident undoubtedly to which Mr. Harms refers. Mr. Harms on one occasion notified Doctor Meadors that he had retained, and desired to condemn, a truckload of beef fat because it had been spilled into an elevator platform. Doctor Meadors immediately visited the

(Continued on page 38.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading continues less active and few sales are noted, but the undertone of the situation is very strong all around. No sales are noted of native steers with the packers' ideas still, $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. to sell these ahead and late bids at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. reported declined for hides ahead into August take off. No further developments are noted in spready native steers. Most packers are talking firm at 21c. for those, with last sales at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. and the market very firm. Branded hides of all varieties continue especially strong and in about all instances are closely sold up. Buyers acknowledge paying $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy Texas steers recently reported moved on that basis. There is an increase in the slaughter in the Southwest of light and extreme Texas, but the market continues firm on these at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., respectively. The strength of Texas steers makes a very strong market for other branded steers. Butt brands are strong at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 4 cars of July salting sold at that figure. One of the packers has been declining to sell butt brands and Colorado ahead at less than 17c., but has had no offers at better than $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. as yet. There is an increase in the slaughter of branded cows in the Southwest, with these offered at 15c. and no sales reported. The packers are not offering any heavy native cows, as these are sold far ahead and nominally ranged at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. but July salting light weights are offered at 16c. One packer claims to have had an inquiry for July and August light and heavy cows together at 16c., but is already sold ahead on heavy weights. Native bulls continue firm at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., with some packers asking up to 15c., and branded bulls range at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The undertone continues firm. Dealers are reported to be behind on deliveries of old sales and are complaining of small supplies and receipts. Tanners are giving attention to outside points where the dealers can offer practically all short haired for future delivery. The Chicago dealers claim that they would not accept orders at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for all short haired cows, as the delivery of same would be uncertain and the tanners that need hides are not buying ahead. The market continues quotably firm at 14c. for buffs, heavy cows and extremes for stock on hand and reasonably early shipment to run about 50 per cent. short haired. No. 2 all weight cows are reported in good demand at 13c. and on this account the dealers can accommodate buyers by not giving them more than 50 or 60 per cent., No. 2s, if preferred. Heavy steers continue quotable at 15c., except for mostly long-haired lots

offered down to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy bulls, according to lots, are ranged at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. and are in good demand. Branded hides, both small packer and large butcher hides and miscellaneous lots of country collections, are strong at prices formerly quoted.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is steady at late quotations, but the tanners complain that hot weather makes them less desirable.

DRY HIDES.—Are strong in keeping, with the strength displayed East in Latin-American stock, with short trim held from 22 to 23c. for prime hides.

CALFSKINS.—Choice Chicago cities continue to be held at 19c., outside cities at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. and countries, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c. All short haired kips are being held at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., but other lots are likely obtainable down to $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. Light calf ranges from $\$1.20$ to $\$1.60$ and deacons $\$2.06$ less.

SHEEPSKINS.—There are some offerings of packer lambs at $\$1.05$ to $\$1.10$ for stock on hand, while up to $\$1.25$ is asked to sell these ahead. Packer shearlings are offered at a range of 75 to 80c., with some talking up to 85c., but are not especially active.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales are reported of common varieties since the Bogotas noted recently, but it is learned that another lot of 1,000 Bogotas was exported to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Trade is rather quiet and no sales are reported. Packers are not anxious to sell July hides. There will not be many native steers made this month here, as the packers are buying mostly large cattle that will make spreadies.

It is learned that about two cars of cows have been sold at around 15c. to $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. An outside packer is refusing to sell some late June and July native steers at less than 17c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue to rule very strong and in scant supply. Ohio buffs are firm, at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and a sale has also been made of 1,000 choice Penn. cows at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected. Dealers could sell more at this figure and could also sell ahead at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. if they were inclined to do so. Some sales were made recently of outside smaller packer take-off heavy steers out of first salt at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected and regular country steers are held at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. and heavy bulls at 13 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected. Calfskins are especially strong. No sales of New York cities have been reported as yet at higher than previous quotations, but some dealers are now talking up to $\$1.65$, $\$2.15$ and $\$2.60$. A lot of 10,000 country skins is being delivered that was recently sold at $\$1.42\frac{1}{2}$, $\$1.90$, and

$\$2.05$, but most good lots of countries are now held at $\$1.45$, $\$1.95$ and $\$2.10$ to $\$2.15$ and outside cities at 5 to 10c. more.

HORSE HIDES.—Notwithstanding the fact that large Western tanners are talking lower prices, the market appears to keep strong. As noted awhile ago, some fronts sold at $\$3$ and recently a lot of 1,000 fronts sold at $\$3.10$. One large buyer, however, claimed to have bought a lot of fronts at $\$2.75$. Butts, however, are dull and easy, with $\$1.45$ to $\$1.50$ asked and buyers refusing to bid over $\$1.40$. Whole hides range from $\$4$ to $\$4.25$. Part of a car of Middle West whole hides without tails is reported sold at $\$4.25$.

Boston.

Hides continue strong, with offerings small. Ohio buffs are firm at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and extremes at 15c. for late receipt lots at low freight points. Southerns are also strong, at a range at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 13c.

CHICAGO AS A PRODUCER.

Chicago is the second industrial district in the country, according to a bulletin issued to-day by the census bureau. It is excelled only by Greater New York and is followed by Philadelphia and Boston in the order named. Of course it is the packing industry that gives Chicago this high standing, the value of meat products produced here exceeding that of all other great industries combined.

"The industrial district of Chicago comprised an area of 500 square miles and had a population of 1,815,107 in 1900," says the bulletin. "The city of Chicago is credited with 35.8 per cent. of the area and 93.6 per cent. of the population of the entire district."

"The value of the products for the district in 1904 was $\$970,974,280$; number of wage earners and salaried persons employed, 288,869; and the number of establishments reported, 8,382."

"The increase in the value of products for the district in 1904, as compared with 1900, was $\$164,489,639$, or 20.4 per cent. The increase for Chicago alone was $\$157,157,136$, or 19.7 per cent.; while the gain for surrounding points was $\$7,332,503$, or 85.6 per cent. Thus the rate of gain for the section outside of the central city is much greater than that for the city itself."

"Among the industries, slaughtering and meat packing was first in the value of products, with $\$269,581,486$, or 27.8 per cent. of the total value of the manufactured products of the Chicago district. The manufacture of clothing, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, and the printing and publishing industry were of great importance, with aggregate products valued at $\$230,431,928$."

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RETSOF

Chicago Section

A bunch of Elks broke loose in Chicago during the week and—well, that's all necessary to tell.

Detroit packers have been buying quite a few hogs in Chicago. Buffalo, however, heads the list by considerable.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 3, averaged 8.25 cents per pound.

Russia has not got anything on Chicago in the bomb-throwing line. We just registered 31 bombs and a brick inside a year.

There weren't a whole lot of guys killed on the Fourth—not nearly so many as there should have been, is the correct grammar.

Chicago pulled off a near sane Fourth, thanks to the Mayor's orders to the police department, which were obeyed to the letter.

Barney Shaw seems to think T. Roosevelt don't know much about Socialism—if he does he says he isn't exhibiting much sign of it.

The provision list remains strong with no evidence of weakening in the near future, conditions generally favoring even a stronger market.

Mayor Busse, not to be outdone by his secretary, B. J. Mullaney, took a course of appendicitis at the Mercy Hospital last week and is now doing well.

"Stop orders" is the feature of the wheat market at the present writing, one old bear says. Reports coming in are in favor of a big wheat and corn crop.

O. Walter, the horn manufacturer of No. 2226 Indiana avenue, has on exhibition a pair of horns from Armenia fourteen feet long, and another pair from Texas eleven feet in length.

Morris & Company now come out with a fifteen million bond issue which, with the Armour and Cudahy issues, makes a grand total of \$50,000,000—nearly enough to "start something," anyhow.

D. I. DAVIS & CO.

Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,

PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.

226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President.

Hogs have to come down nearly \$1.50 per hundredweight to touch 7 cents by August 1, which is not a whole lot, once they begin to slide. Packers will not pay any fancy prices for "grassers" at any time.

The Ketchell-Papke fight crowd fades into nothingness compared to the fighting, howling mob of well-dressed women rioting to get into the courtroom to hear Ella Gingles' story, one of the most disgusting ever told.

Looks as though Big Bill ain't going to be the nice, gentle old family horse he was expected to be, for anybody and everybody to handle and drive him. Looks as though anybody and everybody in a bunch won't drive him worth a darn.

The wheat question is being discussed with equal energy by both bulls and bears, and if their arguments are any good at all they are both right, consequently the innocent bystander would better wait awhile—stand from under, anyhow.

Among the Chicago corporations licensed last week by the Secretary of State is Thelen, O'Donnell & Company, capital \$100,000; preserving, canning and selling meats and other foods. R. Thelen, M. J. O'Donnell and James McKeag are the incorporators.

The packinghouse contingent picked up a few prizes at the Lake Forest Horse Show which ended Saturday. L. F. Swift took first in the roadster class, Edward Morris, Jr., a first for riding and driving horse, Tom Cross a third for saddle horse and a second for roadsters.

Monday's livestock market proved a fizzle and anything but a credit to the instigators. Packers showed little, if any, interest in the proceedings, and not any of them operated their plants. All other marts, exchanges, banks and business houses in the city suspended business until Tuesday morning.

Some Fourth of July "Don't's" appeared in one of our dailies last week, among them these: "Don't set off anything less than 2-lb. cans of nitroglycerine or the equivalent thereof;" "Don't fail to put buckshot—about a hatful—in the old gun with the powder," and "Don't fail to aim it point blank at the innocent bystander when you pull the trigger."

The provision market stays strong, though the demand is not alarmingly brisk. Packers generally feel that the whole list is good property, and will keep on a little longer, anyhow. The hog situation is being cleverly handled by the raiser and shipper, but "there'll come a time some day" when the packer will go to the bat. Then look out for a few home runs!

MEAT INSPECTION INVESTIGATION.

(Concluded from page 36.)

room in which the fat was retained and the room in which the fat was spilled. He found that the truckload of fat was composed of very large pieces of beef fat, and that an employee of the packers in trucking the same had spilled it into a depression in the floor, about five inches deep, in which an elevator normally rested. That part of the fat which fell upon the floor of this platform was dirty, but the other part of the thousand or more pounds of fat which had not come in any way in contact with the floor, having been piled upon the other fat, was not soiled or contaminated in any way.

Doctor Meadors ruled that the fat which

PACKING HOUSE COOPERAGE

GET RIGHT WITH YOUR TRADE.

Good Goods in Good Packages. We handle direct from Mills to you, all kinds of PACKAGES.

Besides prices are lower now than for years, but will soon be higher. Let us figure with you on shipments direct from the Mill, or Chicago and Kansas City Warehouses.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY, INC.

Edwin C. Price, Pres't,

203 Railway Exchange,

Chicago, Ill.

Members of the American
Meat Packers' Association.

had become dirty by contact with the platform should be tanked—and this was done—and that the other fat which had not become contaminated in any way should be released, which was only the natural and just thing to do. Mr. Harms, however, demurred, claiming that he did not approve of the elevator platform and the condition in which it had been maintained. He wished to condemn and destroy all the fat, the clean with the dirty, as a penalty on the packers for maintaining this elevator platform in a manner objectionable to him.

(8) "The sour meat and the filthy fat mentioned above all found their way to the public marked 'U. S. Inspected and Passed.'"

This charge refers to the hams discussed under charge 6 and the beef fats discussed under charge 7. It has been shown that neither the sour hams nor the dirty fat was passed for food. On the contrary, that it was all condemned and destroyed for food purposes. This charge, therefore, is absolutely false.

DISHONESTY AND INCOMPETENCY.

Mr. Harms charges that the Government employees in the meat-inspection service are dishonest, that they are not looking after the public interest, and that the Bureau of Animal Industry is in the hands of dishonest and incompetent men.

The most searching investigation by your committee failed to reveal any trace of dishonesty on the part of any employee at the East St. Louis station. The record of that station for the past three years shows that 11,947 carcasses in their entirety have been destroyed for food purposes and 1,047,541 pounds of meat have been absolutely destroyed for food purposes. This meat was destroyed because it was either sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid, or otherwise unsound, unhealthful, or unwholesome, and therefore unfit for human food. This record indicates anything but dishonesty or incompetency.

It is the belief of your committee that the men at the East St. Louis station, from the top to the bottom, are absolutely honest and competent; that they are discharging their duty to the service and to the public in a

conscientious, high-minded, efficient way, and that no meat is passed from the East St. Louis station bearing the mark of federal inspection which is not in every respect fit for human food. The record shows that many of the employees at the East St. Louis station have worked overtime in their efforts to give an honest, efficient inspection, and it is to be regretted that the word of a disgruntled, dissatisfied employee, irresponsible and answerable to no one, should be made the occasion of an attack upon a service which is honestly conducted and which means so much to the American consumer of meat food products, and to the cattle, sheep, and hog raisers of the country, who are bound to suffer from any attack, no matter how uncalculated, which may be made upon the service.

There is absolutely no basis of fact for the charges made by Mr. Harms, and yet it is undoubtedly a fact that these same charges will, to a greater or less extent, reflect injuriously upon the foreign market for American meat food products.

Very respectfully,

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
GEO. P. McCABE,
Solicitor, Department of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS. (Concluded from page 22.)

Detailed reports of livestock movements for June and for the six months of the year at various centers are as follows:

Chicago.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, '09.....	180,454	45,138	517,640	301,024
June, '08.....	227,378	43,892	628,732	333,084
6 mos., '09.....	1,282,549	223,550	3,814,233	1,645,153
6 mos., '08.....	1,437,115	242,264	4,427,851	1,762,465
Shipments.				
June, '09.....	67,493	1,970	114,233	28,647
June, '08.....	83,437	2,846	125,227	53,219
6 mos., '09.....	581,023	9,695	1,159,750	267,224
6 mos., '08.....	687,674	13,332	1,214,880	513,196
Consumed at Chicago.				
June, '09.....	112,991	43,168	409,407	272,377
June, '08.....	141,911	41,046	503,505	299,865
6 mos., '09.....	701,526	213,555	2,654,483	1,377,929
6 mos., '08.....	751,441	228,932	3,212,971	1,249,269
Average weight of hogs: June, '09, 219 lbs.; June, '08, 217 lbs.; 6 mos., '09, 209 lbs.; 6 mos., '08, 215 lbs.				

Kansas City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, '09.....	152,698	23,948	246,894	126,327
June, '08.....	86,536	12,088	204,784	72,164
6 mos., '09.....	887,515	73,513	1,775,928	835,139
6 mos., '08.....	801,923	60,282	1,935,589	791,455
Shipments.				
June, '09.....	58,876	6,100	33,162	46,792
June, '08.....	36,306	6,299	34,942	32,456
*6 mos., '09.....	229,966	7,721	.....	113,114
*6 mos., '08.....	221,752	10,272	.....	139,942
Consumed at Kansas City.				
June, '09.....	97,612	18,206	211,071	75,634
June, '08.....	38,121	4,393	178,063	95,546
6 mos., '09.....	526,040	54,591	1,601,941	624,908
6 mos., '08.....	447,641	34,640	1,767,804	557,382
Average weight of hogs: June, '09, 198 lbs.; June, '08, 197 lbs.				
*Feeders.				

St. Louis.*

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, '09.....	93,225	.....	191,914	122,422
June, '08.....	134,627	.....	218,563	95,546
6 mos., '09.....	398,294	.....	1,337,961	359,648
6 mos., '08.....	433,164	.....	1,329,446	284,022
Shipments.				
June, '09.....	31,109	58,340	21,852	.....
June, '08.....	55,335	50,346	20,847	.....
6 mos., '09.....	107,135	476,282	38,736	.....
6 mos., '08.....	130,583	427,900	46,286	.....
Consumed at East St. Louis.				
June, '09.....	62,116	133,574	101,070	.....
June, '08.....	79,292	159,217	75,199	.....
6 mos., '09.....	291,139	861,679	320,912	.....
6 mos., '08.....	302,581	901,546	237,756	.....
*National Stock Yards, Ill.				

St. Joseph.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, '09.....	26,773	3,522	159,170	21,120
June, '08.....	48,848	3,740	245,776	43,869
6 mos., '09.....	206,910	19,183	932,472	318,827
6 mos., '08.....	243,092	18,722	1,312,154	317,738
Shipments.				
June, '09.....	5,491	133	2,196	4,629
June, '08.....	16,616	952	28,360	5,950
*6 mos., '09.....	23,470	1,074	963	16,000
*6 mos., '08.....	34,816	1,261	2,267	10,571
Consumed at St. Joseph.				
June, '09.....	21,044	3,305	156,156	15,735
June, '08.....	30,878	2,697	217,048	35,758
6 mos., '09.....	122,064	16,801	899,450	273,290
6 mos., '08.....	145,642	14,918	1,252,771	248,278
Average weight of hogs: June, '09, 212 lbs.; June, '08, 213 lbs.				
*Feeders.				

Sioux City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, '09.....	31,654	1,130	134,397	2,917
June, '08.....	36,976	1,733	139,912	1,618
6 mos., '09.....	196,620	5,692	670,582	26,862
6 mos., '08.....	190,240	3,863	788,743	18,070
Shipments.				
June, '09.....	23,625	45	34,691	1,285
June, '08.....	27,122	1,203	30,815	397
*6 mos., '09.....	89,629	887	15	629
*6 mos., '08.....	97,677	1,426	638	2,545
Consumed at Sioux City.				
June, '09.....	7,740	1,070	99,805	1,553
June, '08.....	9,362	513	109,690	1,624
6 mos., '09.....	76,660	5,511	544,502	21,652
6 mos., '08.....	75,896	2,355	647,812	12,740
Average weight of hogs: June, '09, 228 lbs.; June, '08, 224 lbs.				
*Feeders.				

Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

ANY TIME

You want any information about the market—about Board of Trade rules, requirements and regulations—about hog receipts, shipments, diseases, cutting or curing—about hedges, margins, delivery of product or shipping—about pork, lard and meats, green, cured, smoked or pickled, WRITE US.

L. J. SCHWABACHER
& CO.

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

411 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg.
CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 28.....	10,323	1,357	26,459	21,280
Tuesday, June 29.....	3,604	3,036	10,580	13,575
Wednesday, June 30.....	15,015	1,886	27,297	18,275
Thursday, July 1.....	3,953	1,182	14,637	9,879
Friday, July 2.....	991	364	10,103	5,592
Saturday, July 3.....	505	23	7,453	3,720

Total last week.....	43,391	7,848	96,735	72,321
Previous week.....	38,453	9,772	113,230	64,756
Cor. week 1908.....	48,233	8,875	121,935	67,279
Cor. week 1907.....	40,142	6,511	117,133	57,468

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Monday, June 28.....	5,021	5	7,339	2,065
Tuesday, June 29.....	1,223	142	2,451	4,300
Wednesday, June 30.....	3,764	43	5,200	2,382
Thursday, July 1.....	2,591	12	1,708	4,631
Friday, July 2.....	1,556	58	4,851	1,749
Saturday, July 3.....	140	1	3,504	723

Total last week.....	14,301	261	25,113	15,939
Previous week.....	16,309	388	28,775	6,068
Cor. week 1908.....	18,800	516	31,155	10,916
Cor. week 1907.....	18,503	803	20,217	10,578

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 3, 1909.....	1,287,993	3,847,173	1,693,624
Same period, 1908.....	1,459,433	4,486,997	1,789,706

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: Week ending July 3, 1909.....	371,000
Week previous.....	398,000
Year ago.....	431,000
Two years ago.....	452,000
Year to July 3, 1909.....	13,191,000
Same period, 1908.....	15,571,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Week to July 3, 1909.....	130,400	290,200	135,200	
Week ago.....	108,500	310,900	141,900	
Year ago.....	129,800	342,800	125,800	
Two years ago.....	105,500	304,800	116,700	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 3:	
Armour & Co.....	17,300
Swift & Co.....	12,800
S. & S. Co.....	7,500
Morris & Co.....	6,600
Anglo-American.....	5,800
Boyd & Lunham.....	2,500
Hammond.....	7,400
Western P. Co.....	4,800
Boore & Co.....	1,700
Roberts & Oake.....	1,700
Others.....	11,300

Totals.....	79,500
Previous week.....	87,300
Same week, 1908.....	93,900
Same week, 1907.....	103,100
Year to July 3, 1909.....	2,800,000
Same period, 1908.....	3,472,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week July 3, 1909.....	\$6.60	\$7.75	\$4.30
Last week.....	6.50	7.60	4.65
Year ago.....	6.70	6.38	3.90
Two years ago.....	6.35	5.97	5.35
Three years ago.....	5.30	6.64	5.50

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$6.75@7.35
Good to choice steers.....	6.25@6.75
Medium to good steers.....	6.00@6.25
Common to medium steers.....	5.53@6.00
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@7.50
Inferior killers.....	4.75@5.50
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.40
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.25
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.60
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.60@4.75
Butcher bulls.....	4.60@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.75@4.25
Good to choice calves.....	7.25@7.75
Medium calves.....	6.50@7.25
Heavy calves.....	5.00@4.00

HOGS.	
Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.00@8.50
Fair to good heavy.....	7.90@8.25
Choice to light.....	7.75@8.07½
Light mixed.....	7.60@7.75
Common light.....	7.40@7.65
Butcher weights.....	7.90@8.20
Mixed packing.....	7.15@7.50
Rough packing.....	6.50@7.10
Pigs.....	6.50@7.10
Boars.....	5.00@5.50
Stags.....	6.50@8.00

SHEEP.	
Good to choice shorn lambs.....	\$7.00@7.25
Fair to good shorn lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Range lambs.....	@8.30
Shorn yearlings.....	5.75@6.00
Shorn sheep.....	5.00@5.25
Good to choice shorn ewes.....	3.25@4.00
Fair to good shorn ewes.....	3.00@3.25
Spring lambs.....	7.50@8.65
Grass yearlings.....	5.75@6.00
Grass ewes.....	3.75@4.25
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@6.00
Feeding ewes.....	4.75@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.	
Holiday. No market.	
MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.	
Holiday. No market.	
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909.	

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	\$.....	\$20.50	\$20.45	\$20.45
September.....	20.75	20.75	20.65	20.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.90	11.90	11.82½	11.82½
September.....	11.87½	11.92½	11.82½	11.82½
October.....	11.82½	11.82½	11.75	11.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.77½	11.77½	11.72½	11.75
September.....	11.25	11.30	11.17½	11.17½
October.....	10.95	11.07½	10.95	11.07½

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July.....	20.35
September.....	20.50
January.....	18.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
July.....	11.77½
September.....	11.82½
October.....	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
July.....	11.12½
September.....	11.15
October.....	10.95

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July.....	20.35
September.....	20.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
July.....	11.75
September.....	11.75
October.....	11.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
July.....	11.15
September.....	11.10
October.....	10.97

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July.....	20.50
September.....	20.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
July.....	11.75
September.....	11.75
October.....	11.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
July.....	11.32½
September.....	11.22½

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	16 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15 @25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @30
Native Pot Roasts.....	10 @14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½ @16
Beef Stew.....	9 @12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½ @14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	19 @13
Corned Ribs.....	@9
Corned Flanks.....	@9
Round Steaks.....	12 @18
Round Roasts.....	12½ @16
Shoulder Steaks.....	12 @14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11 @13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	@9
Rolls Roast.....	14 @16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22 @24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @18
Stew.....	22 @25
Shoulders.....	10 @14
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	28 @30
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	10 @17
Stew.....	8 @12
Shoulders.....	10 @14
Hind Quarters.....	14 @16
Fore Quarters.....	11 @13
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @24

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@16
Pork Chops.....	16 @18
Pork Shoulders.....	11½ @14
Pork Tenders.....	@25
Pork Butts.....	12 @14
Spare Ribs.....	10 @12
Blades.....	@6
Hocks.....	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @8
Leaf Lard.....	@14

Veal.

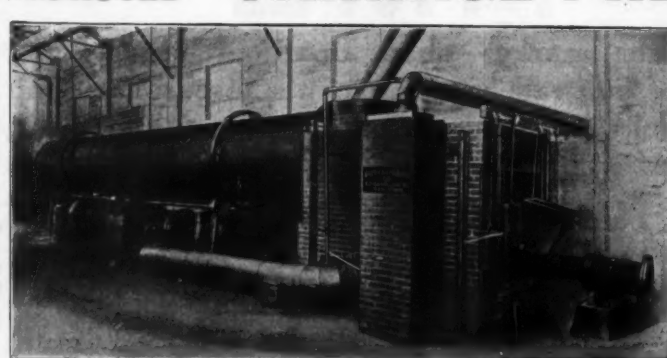
Hind Quarters.....	12 @14
Fore Quarters.....	@10½
Legs.....	14 @16
Breasts.....	9 @12½
Shoulders.....	10 @12
Cutlets.....	20 @24
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@8
Tallow.....	@4
Bone.....	@1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	@65
Calfskins, over 15 lbs.....	@13½

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CAN ALWAYS
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BARGAINS**
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**WANTED AND
FOR SALE PAGE**

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	@10 1/4
Native steers, medium	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Heifers, good	9 @ 9 1/4
Cows	8 1/4 @ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	@12
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 8

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	@ 6 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 6
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/4
Cow Rounds	@ 9
Steer Rounds	10 @ 10 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	@12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@15 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@20
Strip Loins	7 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Rolls	@10
Rump Butts	7 @10
Trimminings	@ 5
Shank	@ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 1/2 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@12
Steer Ribs, Light	@12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@11
Loins Ends, steer, native	@ 9
Loins Ends, cow	@ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @10 1/4
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 1/2 @ 5
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	@12
Sweetbreads	16 @18
Ox Tail, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 5
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 9
Good Carcass	@12
Good Saddles	@13 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@10 1/4

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@50
Plucks	@30
Heads, each	@12

Lamb.

Medium Caul	@11 1/2
Good Caul	@13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@16 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@17
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@10
Good Sheep	@10 1/2
Medium Saddles	@11 1/2
Good Saddles	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Good Racks	@12
Mutton Legs	@12
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Mutton Loins	@14
Steep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10 1/2 @11 1/4
Pork Loins	@14 1/2
Leaf Lard	@12
Tenderloins	@23
Spare Ribs	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@12 1/2
Hocks	@ 8
Trimminings	@ 7 1/2
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 5
Blade Bones	@ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 4 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	@ 9
Pork Tongues	@ 9
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@11
Hams	@12
Calas	@ 8
Belles	@11 1/2
Shoulders	@10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Viennas	@10

Frankfurters	@10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8
Tongue	@10
White Tongue	@10
Mixed Sausage	@10 1/4
Prepared Sausage	@11 1/4
New England Sausage	@11 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@11 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@11 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@10
Boneless Sausage	@15 1/4
Oxford Sausage	@15 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 9
Garlic Sausage	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9
Farm Sausage	@13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9 1/4
Special Prepared Sausage	@10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@19
German Salam, Medium Dry	@16 1/4
Italian Salam	@12 1/2
Holsteiner	@12 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 9
Farmer	@15
Monarque Cervelat	@18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$2.00

CORNEB, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.00
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@13.50
Plate Beef	@13.00
Prime Mess Beef	@12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@11.00
Beef Hams	@ 8
Rump Butts	@11.00
Mess Pork	@20.50
Clear Fat Backs	@22.00
Family Back Pork	@22.00
Bean Pork	@18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@14
Pure lard	@13
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 8 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@50
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/4 @18
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@13
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@13
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@11 1/4
Regular Plates	@11
Short Clears	@ 8
Butts	@10
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@14 1/4
Hams, 10 lbs., avg.	@14 1/4
Skinned Hams	@15 1/4
Calas, 4@8 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@22 1/4
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@15 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@14 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@17 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@18
Dried Beef Insides	@17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@17 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets	@15 1/4
Regular Balled Hams	@22
Smoked Balled Hams	@23
Bolled Calas	@15 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@22
Cooked Balled Shoulders	@14

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@16
Export Rounds	@20
Middles, per set	@70
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 8 1/4
Hog casings, as packed	@30
Hog casings, free of salt	@20
Hog middles, per set	@19
Hog bungs, export	@13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@20
Imported medium sheep casings	@20
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@40
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	@2.37 1/2
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@2.10
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	@2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	@2.27 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$240.00 @ \$245.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 80 to 85 lbs. ave. ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@11.75
Prime steam, loose	@11.27 1/2
Leaf	@ 11 1/4
Compound	@ 8
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@13 1/4
Oleo No. 2	@12 1/2
Mutton	@13
Tallow	@ 8
Grease, yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	54 @55
No. 1 lard oil	49 @50
No. 2 lard oil	47 @48
Oleo oil, extra	12 @12 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/4 @12
Oleo stock	10 1/4 @11 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	52 @56
Corn oil, loose	4.15 @4.25

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 Country	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Bone	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/4 @ 5
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom. @ 4 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	40 1/2 @40 3/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	@40 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	3 @ 3 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	1.75 @1.80

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.77 @ .82 1/2
Oak pork barrels	.92 @ .95
Lard tierces	1.12 @1.15

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	2.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards Chicago, July 7.

BEEF STEER CATTLE.—Moderate receipts and a still more moderate demand characterized the market this week. Monday's light run of 14,867 was plenty, considering the fact that Monday was celebrated in most lines of business as a holiday. Choice yearlings and prime heavyweights are scarce, and sold strong on the opening day of the week. Other grades about steady, with the plainish heavy steers slow sale. Tuesday's receipts of 2,541 cattle consisted principally of meal-fed Texas steers and butcher stuff, and the small percentage of native steers that were included in the receipts sold steady at Monday's prices. Wednesday (to-day) the receipts are estimated at 10,000, which is considerably more than expected, and more than the trade could readily absorb. A few choice, desirable, handy weight steers are selling steady, but the balance of the cattle sold 10c. to 15c. lower. There is nothing in the outlook that presages any permanent higher prices until the demand for beef grows broader, and upturns in the trade in the near future will probably be only temporary in effect.

BUTCHER STUFF.—Receipts of this class of cattle have been quite moderate this week, and the market is higher on everything from canners up to the best cows. There is a strong demand for all kinds of heifers, especially the light handy-weight butcher heifers. Fat yearling heifers are scarce and are selling at the high point of the season thus far. Bull market is stronger, with the best heavy bolognas selling this week at \$3.75 per cwt., with the bulk bringing from \$3.40 to \$3.65, and a few common light ones down around 3c. Calf market 25@50c. higher than last week, with the top vealers selling at \$7.75, and the bulk from 7c. to 7½c. "Grassy" calves and strong weights are being discriminated against, and in many cases are selling from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. less than the good vealers.

HOGS.—Famine receipts of hogs the first two days of this week enabled sellers to boost prices 15c. to 20c. per cwt., the extreme top Tuesday being \$8.35, which is the highest hogs have sold for on this market in sixteen years. Wednesday's rather liberal run of 32,000 caused a reversal of form, the trade ruling 15c. to 20c. lower, with the extreme top \$8.20; bulk of the good shipping grades selling \$8@8.10; good mixed, \$7.85@7.95; light and light mixed, \$7.70@7.80; inferior "grassy" light and light mixed, \$7.40@7.65, and pigs \$6.75@7.25. Hogs will bring good prices all summer, but they are selling so very high that any further advance will be contested every inch of the way, and sharp fluctuations will probably characterize the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—This class of stock shows but little change during the past week. Good to prime spring lambs continue in strong demand, and the receipts of good natives are rather light. The Northwestern range season is fairly started, the first spring lambs from that section arriving this week. Everything is meeting with a strong demand, and all classes of feeders are selling readily. Native quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$8@8.60; poor to medium, \$6@7.25; good to prime wethers, \$4.50@5.75; fair to best ewes, \$3.75@4.25; stock ewes, \$5@5.50. Western quotations: Good to prime lambs, \$8.35@8.65; feeders, \$6.25@6.50; feeding wethers, \$4@4.40; feeding yearlings, \$4.75@5.15; killing yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; fair to best wethers, \$4.35@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 6, 1909.

Steady to firm prices were paid for cattle yesterday, with heavy steers dragging a little, and the market is steady to-day, with weighty steers showing a little more drag than yesterday. The run has been fairly good this week, 11,000 here to-day, but as the receipts of quarantines have been heavy, making up nearly half the total, the number on sale in the native division has been moderate. Buyers are making strong objections to-day to paying steady prices for heavy steers, claiming prices here are out of line with markets elsewhere. A lot of 1680-lb. steers, a little rough, had to sell at \$6.50 to-day, top in the heavy class, \$6.95. A small bunch of yearlings brought \$7.35 to-day, equal to best time last week. Grass steers from Southern Kansas are moving, and bring \$5.50 to \$6.25. Some panhandle branded steers, fed in Northern Kansas, weighing 1,288 lbs., sold at \$7.00 yesterday. Straight heifers bring up to \$7.25 to-day, grass heifers this week at \$4.00@5.25; grass cows, \$2.75@4.50; bulls, \$3.00@5.00; calves, \$4.50@7.00. The liberal runs of quarantine cattle now moving to market do not affect prices on fed stuff, of course, but killers substitute them for steers lacking flesh in native division, reducing competition on the latter to feeder buyers. The market on stockers and feeders is shading downward gradually each week, a lot of steers to-day weighing 1,170 lbs., at \$5.15 to feeder buyers, that would have reached \$5.50 a week ago. Stockers range from \$3.60@4.90 for bulk of sales, a few steers up to \$5.25, stock cows and heifers, \$2.50@4.00.

Hogs at \$8.10 to-day are within 7½c. of top in 1908, and except for that, highest hogs sold here in sixteen years. The run is 10,000 head to-day, market strong to a little higher than yesterday, but late sales barely steady. Weights above 200 lbs. bring \$7.90@8.10, light hogs, \$7.75@8.00; pigs, \$6.50@7.50. Packers feign indifference as much as they can, but sellers have everything in their favor, in continued shortage of hog supplies, from which there seems to be no immediate relief, and every bulletin of statistics regarding the provision market is of a bullish nature.

Sheep and lambs have recovered almost entirely from the panic of last week, spring lambs at \$8.35 both yesterday and to-day. The supply seems moderate, 6,000 here to-day, but receipts are fully up to normal for this season here. Northwestern sheepmen had to take a bitter dose of medicine last week, but smaller supplies have forced buyers to retreat from their stand. Yearlings are worth up to \$5.25, wethers, \$5.00; ewes, \$4.50; goats, \$2.75@3.60; breeding ewes in demand up to \$4.75.

Purchases last week by local killers were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,284	8,018	1,942
Fowler	2,232	.....	1,015
S. & S.	4,604	7,001	1,304
Swift	6,666	7,917	3,842
Cudahy	5,475	4,482	2,271
Morris & Co.	5,210	5,260	1,636
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	566	.....	.....
Butchers	265	123	36
Total	31,302	32,801	12,046

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, July 6.

There was some further appreciation of values for light weight cattle last week, but the heavy grades showed very little improvement. All classes of buyers were after the desirable light and handy weight steers and prices were fully 15@25c. higher for the week, while the advance on the best heavies was not more than a dime. To-day choice 850-pound yearlings sold up to \$7.10, while prime heavy 1,550-pound beefs brought \$6.80. Packers are evidently looking for the cattle that make the cheapest carcasses and the fair to choice steers are selling largely at a range of \$6.25@6.75. Cows and heifers have also ruled active and higher for the past ten days. Fed stock is selling at pretty stiff figures, from \$5.25 up, but choice grassers are also appreciated and hay-fed heifers brought \$5@5.10 this week. Most of the useful butcher and beef stock is selling around \$3.50@4.50. The trade in stockers and feeders has been light and prices uneven. Country buyers know that there is usually a sharp break in values as soon as the western rangers begin to move and they are apparently waiting for that time.

Hogs have been working higher and to-day reached the extreme high point of the season. Receipts have been moderate and weights are running a few pounds higher than a year ago. June average was 229 pounds as against 226 in June, 1908. Eastern packers are still free buyers, taking about 20 per cent. of the total receipts. Heavy and butcher weights still command a good premium, and in this respect there has been no change in the situation. With 8,500 hogs here to-day prices ruled steady to stronger, tops bringing \$7.92 as against \$7.90 last Tuesday, and the bulk going at \$7.70@7.80, as against \$7.55@7.70 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep this week have been practically all Western grassers and prices have been on the toboggan, showing a 35@50c. drop as compared with a week ago. Feeder buyers are doing very little at present beyond making inquiries as to prices. Lambs sell up to \$8.10; yearling lambs, \$5; wethers, \$4.40, and ewes, \$4.15.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 6, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,812	3,392	33,750	7,040
Sixtieth street	2,240	50	7,780	30
Fortieth street	—	—	—	8,550
Lehigh Valley	4,246	1,450	6,379	—
West Shore R. R.	1,728	—	—	—
Weehawken	350	—	—	—
Scatterling	66	115	28	4,900
Totals	11,376	116	12,737	40,187
Totals last week	9,332	90	11,361	42,804

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	964
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,060
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	830
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,512
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	550
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Minnetonka	—	—	1,190
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka	432	—	—
J. Shanberg & S., Ss. Minnetonka	430	—	—
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	975
Total exports	862	—	8,081
Total exports last week	639	—	7,275

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 6, 1909.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	862	—	8,081
Boston	2,300	—	1,788
Philadelphia	408	—	—
Montreal	2,039	452	—
Exports to—			
London	3,042	—	7,941
Liverpool	2,365	452	1,928
Manchester	290	—	—
Totals to all ports	5,607	452	9,809
Totals to all ports last week	7,520	—	9,270

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 9.—The market was quiet and steady. Western steam, \$12.10; city steam, \$11.62½@11.75; refined, Continent, \$12.30; South American, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compounds, \$7.75@8.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 9. (By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 90s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 97s. 6d.; shoulders, 53s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 55s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 60s. 6d.; short ribs, 63s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 62s.; 35@40 lbs., 61s. 6d.; backs, 59s.; bellies, 61s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Rosin, common, 8s. Lard, spot, prime Western, 58s. 6d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 58s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 51s. 6d.; do., colored, 58s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 58½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 9d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was very quiet with prices about steady.

Tallow.

The market was dull with prices steady.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues quiet with oleo quoted at 13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a little irregular with near months lower on further selling pressure, while distant months were firm with light offerings.

Prices on the opening call were: July, \$5.61@5.67; August, \$5.70@5.78; September, \$5.84@5.85; October, \$5.92@5.99; November, \$5.72@5.76; December, \$5.68@5.71; January, \$5.70@5.72; March, \$5.80@5.82.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 9.—Hogs 10c. to 15c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.55@8; light weights, \$7.25@7.90; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.45@8.10; heavies, \$7.50@8.15; rough heavies, \$7.50@7.70; Yorkers, \$7.75@7.85; pigs, \$6.30@7.20. Cattle steady; beefs, \$4.80@7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6.15; Texas steers, \$4.60@6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@5.10; Westerns, \$4.75@6.15. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.75@4.90; Westerns, \$2.75@4.80; yearlings, \$4.50@6; lambs, \$4.75@8.75; Western lambs, \$5@8.60.

Kansas City, July 9.—Hog market higher, at \$7@8.

St. Louis, July 9.—Hogs higher, at \$6@8.05.

East Liberty, July 9.—Hogs stronger and active; heavy, \$8.25@8.35; medium, \$8.10@8.20; pigs, \$6.40@6.60. Sheep active; sheep, \$5.10 down; lambs, \$8 down.

Cleveland, July 9.—Hogs higher, at \$8.10@8.25.

Indianapolis, July 9.—Hogs higher, at \$7.50@8.25.

Omaha, July 9.—Hogs higher, \$7.40@7.80. Peoria, July 9.—Hog market active; light, \$7.15@7.80; mixed, \$7.35@8; heavy, \$7.40@8.05. Cattle market steady; receipts fair.

East Buffalo, July 9.—Market for hogs opened higher at \$8.15@8.55.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 8.—The latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda \$1.85, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½c. per lb.; talc, 1½c. to 1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15 to \$20

per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, drums, \$1.40, and barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent. at 5½ to 6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 5½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. to 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.90c. per lb.; corn oil, 5c. to 5.10c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 5 9/16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼ to 6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 13¼ to 13¾c. per lb.; house grease, 5½ to 5¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5c. to 5¼c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼ to 5½c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 8.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs., 12@12¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.

N. Y. Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@10c. Sweet pickled, 9¾@10c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13@13¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	1,000	.....
Omaha	100	5,500	.....
St. Louis	300	2,000	.....
St. Joseph	100	2,700	.....
Fort Worth	100	100	.....
Pittsburg	200	1,000	200

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,500	10,495	12,500
Kansas City	10,000	2,622	4,000
Omaha	900	2,500	3,000
St. Louis	7,000	4,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	3,500	1,500
Sioux City	1,600	1,900	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	1,600	200
Cincinnati	1,100	2,000	1,200
Pittsburg	2,100	3,500	2,500
E. Buffalo	4,800	8,800	3,200
Indianapolis	.....	4,000	.....
Peoria	.....	500	.....

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909.

Chicago	2,000	9,954	13,000
Kansas City	13,000	9,597	8,000
Omaha	3,600	8,500	2,500
St. Louis	7,500	7,530	5,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	600	5,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,200	200	.....
Cincinnati	270	4,777	2,082
Pittsburg	.....	1,500	200
E. Buffalo	400	3,200	600
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....
Peoria	.....	600	.....
*Milwaukee	.....	5,165	.....
*New York	3,488	11,595	23,921

*For 2 days.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

Chicago	19,000	35,648	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	6,676	6,000
Omaha	3,200	12,500	2,500
St. Louis	5,500	9,500	7,500
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	500
Sioux City	800	7,500	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	800	.....
Cincinnati	.....	5,048	4,800
Pittsburg	.....	3,300	500
E. Buffalo	300	1,800	600
Indianapolis	.....	14,000	.....
Peoria	.....	2,200	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,662	.....
New York	1,080	4,220	5,047

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909.

Chicago	5,000	30,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,400	4,000	5,500
Omaha	3,200	15,000	12,000
St. Louis	5,500	10,294	2,000
St. Joseph	2,600	2,000	300
Sioux City	400	4,800	.....
Fort Worth	1,600	5,500	.....
Cincinnati	671	2,106	2,950
Pittsburg	.....	5,000	.....
E. Buffalo	250	2,900	600
Indianapolis	.....	9,000	.....
Peoria	.....	800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,251	.....
New York	1,681	1,502	5,886

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.

Chicago	3,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	2,500	6,000
Omaha	1,200	4,000	500
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,200	4,000	125
Sioux City	200	3,200	100
Fort Worth	1,200	800	300
St. Paul	800	1,400	3,500
Indianapolis	.....	8,000	.....
Peoria	.....	900	.....
E. Buffalo	.....	5,950	.....
Pittsburg	1,500	4,600	2,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 3, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,090
Kansas City	31,302
Omaha	11,160
St. Joseph	6,804
Cudahy	452
Wichita	279
South St. Paul	2,445
Indianapolis	5,991
New York and Jersey City	10,630
Philadelphia	4,042

HOGS.

Chicago	71,622
Kansas City	38,801
Omaha	38,440
St. Joseph	34,324
Cudahy	10,649
Ottumwa	10,315
Cedar Rapids	8,095
Wichita	8,593
South St. Paul	12,300
Indianapolis	29,644
New York and Jersey City	20,490
Philadelphia	3,965

SHEEP.

Chicago	56,382
Kansas City	12,046
Omaha	10,878
St. Joseph	2,720
Cudahy	1,380
South St. Paul	3,284
Indianapolis	40,187
New York and Jersey City	10,392
Philadelphia

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Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate some of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

The window dressing suggestion contained in this article of the series may meet with the disapproval of some butchers who believe in confining their business strictly to the selling of meats, some even going so far as to cut canned meats from their stock. But there have been so many arguments advanced in favor of canned meats for the butcher shop that retailers are rapidly laying in

necessary, and even this may be dispensed with if one of the benchmen crack the ice by hand.

Selection of Fish for Display.

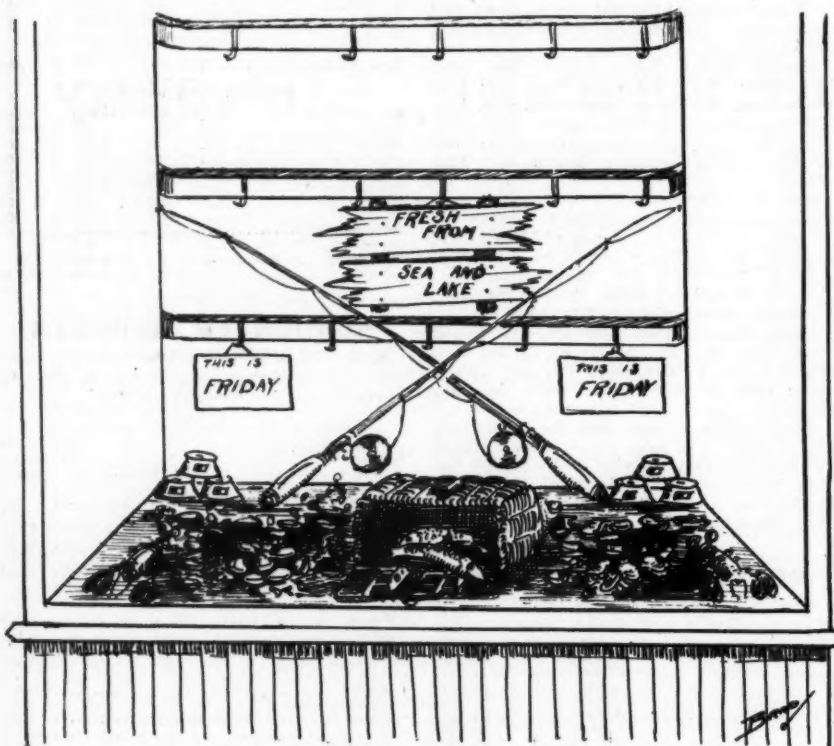
Of course the display shown herewith is hardly suitable for hot weather use, unless the show window is well refrigerated. And even in winter it is well to have pieces of ice distributed throughout the window. The selection of the fish for display should be careful and judicious. Good, sound, firm, fairly large fish are best, with eels omitted. A number of people like eels, but the majority are likely to cut fish out altogether if they find eels in the window. Clams and oysters make good fillers for the window when seat-

beg or steal a couple of fishing rods and a hamper of some sort. Place as shown with green leaves or lots of sea grass on the fish and the window base. If canned salmon or pickled codfish are carried, arrange a display of these in the back of the window.

The signs used here seem to serve the purpose well. It isn't necessary to call the public's attention to the fact that you have "Fresh Fish." Plain eyesight tells them its fish, so suggest the freshness merely by an appropriate sign, and live up to it. The little cards can be used for calling attention to the day. The meat hooks in the rear should be left bare.

The next article of the series will deal with a display of the cheaper cuts of meat, and suggestions which will aid the butcher to successfully dispose of these through the medium of his show window.

(To be Continued.)



SUGGESTION FOR A DISPLAY DEVOTED TO FISH AND SEA FOOD.

stocks and finding that it pays, and they are urging their fellow butchers to follow suit.

In the matter of fish, however, it may be said that perhaps it may lie a little outside the butcher's province, and more properly belong in the fish market. Properly equipped shops can handle fish as well as meat, however. And numerous butchers, while not keeping fish and sea food throughout the week, do operate a fish counter on Thursdays and Fridays. In this manner they keep their customers coming to the store on these days as well as others.

The equipment necessary for the proper handling of fish is not expensive and there is undoubtedly a good profit in it. An ice crusher is about all the special equipment

needed about over sea weed. Crabs and lobsters, if kept, also suggest something inviting, and if they are not of too roving a disposition can be placed in the window.

Something Out of the Ordinary.

A little something out of the ordinary is best for the fish display. Suggest to the customer his last summer's vacation. Recall his appetite by bringing back to memory that trout he caught, etc. But the butcher must not be too eager to subserviate his meats to the fish display. Call attention to the fact that it is Friday, and therefore you carry fish for their convenience. Don't let them forget that primarily you are in the meat business.

Arrange the window as shown. Borrow,

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. E. Richter, a well-known meat dealer at Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home in that city on June 30.

The Co-operative Butcher Shop Association will open a combination meat and grocery market at St. Louis, Mo.

E. P. Thompson's meat market at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Martin & Smith have purchased the meat market of Matney Bros., in Mound City, Kan.

A. B. Holloway will open a grocery store and meat market in Coffeyville, Kan.

J. & C. H. Ray are about to engage in the meat business in Liberal, Kan.

Frank Defenbaugh has purchased the grocery and meat business of Glenheart & Brailey, in Topeka, Kan.

W. L. Douglass has decided to reopen his meat market in Edgerton, Kan.

R. P. Stout has disposed of his grocery and meat business in Lipton, Iowa, to Anton Hopner.

W. H. Simon has succeeded Martin Lorenson in the meat business in Hampton, Neb.

Lowry Bros. have sold out their meat market in Chadron, Neb., to H. Ormsher.

Rolls & Riley have purchased the Snow meat market in Polk, Neb.

The Reliable Grocery and Meat Market has opened for business in Greeley, Neb.

Chas. Hinsley has purchased the meat market of George Burt, in Sherman, Mich.

G. I. Peck has moved his meat shop in Mackinaw City, Mich., to a new location.

E. L. Devereaux has opened a meat market in connection with his grocery business in Flint, Mich.

Groom & Stone, of Fenton, have purchased the meat business of H. C. Sawyer, in Fenton, Mich.

Jones & Bogart have reopened the fish market formerly conducted by L. P. Jones in Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

J. B. Sheehan has engaged in the meat and grocery business in Detroit, Mich., at 2327 Woodward avenue.

J. N. Wood has succeeded to the meat business of Light & Wood, in Mesick, Mich.

Almo Albrecht has sold out his meat business in Palouse, Wash., to Geo. F. Childers.

E. W. Jeffries has purchased an interest in the Yakima Meat Company, in North Yakima, Wash.

Robert Remble, a butcher of Northport, Wash., has closed his shop for the summer.

J. R. Walling has sold an interest in his

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Brunswick Refrigerating Company

New Brunswick, N. J.

meat business in Springdale, Wash., to Homer Linton, of Cedonia.

George Keeneke has engaged in the meat business in Brownsville, Ore.

Frank Whiteman has purchased the meat market of I. G. Moley, in St. Johns, Ore.

H. M. Richards has disposed of his meat market in Estacada, Ore., to Penland & Jorg.

Tom Bennett has just engaged in the meat business in Eugene, Ore.

A. G. Slaughter has succeeded to the meat business of Aiken & Slaughter, in Cumberland, B. C.

F. Lapscheska is about to erect a new meat market in Ohio, Neb.

William A. Bacon, a butcher of Rochester, N. Y., filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in United States Court. The liabilities are placed at \$905.32, and assets \$1,412.75, of which \$500 is claimed to be exempt.

The City Meat Market, Colfax, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

P. Deak has opened a grocery and meat market at Garfield, N. J.

Day & Brook, butchers of Lafayette, Ga., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are \$1,350 and assets \$803.

The Providence (R. I.) Hebrew Butchers' Association has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are Charles Halpern, Max Mittelman, B. Mushlin, Jacob Premack, Max Cohen, Harry Mittelman, William Solomon, Jacob Rosenfield, J. Fineman, A. Abrahamson, Morris Siselman, Jacob Berger and N. B. Greenstein. The association is organized for the purpose of assisting and aiding its members and for fraternal and benevolent purposes.

The Retail Butchers' Fat Melting Association of Allegheny County, Pa., held a meeting in Pittsburgh last week. The following board of directors were elected: H. G. Reese, H. F. Sachs, Charles Fink, C. L. Hahn, William Horsfall, G. Klingler, R. W. Medick and Nils Lundell. The directors subsequently

elected the following officers: Henry G. Reese, president; Wm. Horsfall, vice-president; Nils Lundell, treasurer; George J. Kurtz, secretary; Gustav H. Medick, assistant secretary and solicitor.

A PITTSBURG MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

There is talk of a municipal abattoir for Pittsburgh, Pa. Among other recommendations for improving the health and sanitary conditions of the city, says the Pittsburgh Live Stock Journal, the board of health has proposed to Mayor Magee the establishment of a central abattoir at which small butchers, who at present have no inspection, and whose plants are scattered throughout the city, can have their live stock killed and dressed. The mayor has expressed himself as heartily in favor of the plan.

The board in its recommendation cited the success that has been met in the operation of municipal slaughter houses in two cities in this country and in various parts of Europe, and the facts thus presented are said to have favorably impressed the administration. The belief is entertained that the matter will be brought to the attention of the municipal assembly at an early date.

As yet the proposition is purely in a formative stage and the exact method of accomplishing the end has not been determined upon. It may be done in one of two ways: Either submitting to the voters a proposal for a bond issue for the erection of such a plant or by ordinance of assembly declaring such slaughtering establishments in residence sections a nuisance, and providing that the butchering of all food animals be restricted to a certain section of the city. It is the

expressed intention in the event that the proposition bears fruit to locate the plant in close proximity to the Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards, in the vicinity of which there are several adequate locations available.

Pittsburg has more small butchers than any city of its size in the country, on account of the large amount of small stock which is killed for local consumption, and also on account of the preference of Pittsburghers for home dressed meats. There is quite a difference of opinion among butchers regarding the proposition. At the present time small slaughtering establishments are scattered throughout the city, and are an endless amount of inconvenience to residents in those districts.

The principal good, however, which it is aimed to accomplish by the establishment of a municipal abattoir is an improvement in the purity and wholesomeness of all locally-killed meats, and a more complete restriction upon such as might be unfit for food. At the present time in Pittsburgh there are a number of small butchers whose product is put upon the market without any inspection, because their business is too limited to come within the scope of the inspection regulations.

SUICIDE EXPERIMENTS ON CALF.

After shooting a calf in the head and skinning the head, Tuesday afternoon, August Hull, a butcher living at Naples, N. Y., is believed to have examined the wound and then with deliberation shot himself in a corresponding spot in his head. He was found dead twenty minutes after the shooting.

New York Section

The Fort Greene and Harlem Market baseball teams will settle the question of supremacy to-day.

David Mayer, head of the firm of David Mayer & Co., started last week on an automobile tour.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 3 averaged 8.97 cents per pound.

Charles J. Hackett, manager of the Kings County Refrigerating Company, is enjoying a short vacation at Lake Placid, N. Y.

A. H. Lewis, in charge of the Swift branch houses in the New York district, returned Thursday from a flying trip to Chicago.

H. Stephen, prominent in Fort Greene Market, has opened a meat and provision store on Butler street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

The Williamsburg baseball team and the club representing Morris & Company, of Jamaica, will cross bats at Dissler's Park this afternoon.

The Fort Greene baseball team and the nine representing Morris & Company, Gansevoort Market house, are completing arrangements for a game.

The New York Veal and Mutton Company's employees hold their third annual outing to-day at Donnelly's College Point pavilion. Plans have been made for a big time.

Louis Levine, assistant to manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift & Company's East Side Market, is on a vacation this week. It is rumored that he has gone on a fishing expedition.

The outing of the Hamboilers' Protective Association, consisting of the leading merchants of Greater New York, was held last Tuesday, June 29, at Witzel's College Point Hotel.

A yachting trip to Pierrepont, N. Y., was enjoyed Sunday of last week by the employees and managers of the branches of Conron Bros. Company. Dinner was served at Fort Comfort Inn.

The poultry and egg packing plant of Richard Webber at Sioux City, Iowa, is being enlarged and a new refrigerating equipment installed, including a 35-ton refrigerating machine. William Webber has recently been on a business trip, which included Sioux City and other Western points, as well as New England.

George J. Edwards, New York manager for Swift & Company, who is now in charge of the Swift beef department, with headquarters at Chicago, spent the Fourth with his family in Yonkers. Mr. Edwards' success in filling F. A. Fowler's shoes in Chicago has not weaned him away from New York as a good place to live.

While Peter Holgerson, employed in a wholesale beef house on North Sixth street, Brooklyn, was moving beef from a refrigerator car in the rear of his place of employment Tuesday morning, a heavy side of beef fell on him, knocking him down. In falling, his right leg was dislocated and he sustained internal injuries.

"I was hungry—starving, your Honor. I did not want to die, so I took that meat that I might live." Nineteen-year-old Harry Rosenberg so pleaded to Magistrate Breen in

SUDDEN DEATH OF JESSE N. SULZBERGER

Jesse N. Sulzberger, vice-president and secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, died at Mt. Sinai Hospital, in New York City, on Tuesday evening of this week. His death followed an operation for appendicitis and was due to a complication with peritonitis. The funeral services were held yesterday (Friday) at his late residence, No. 34 West 71st street, New York City, and interment was at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

The death of Mr. Sulzberger was a distinct loss to his company and a shock to the trade. He was 28 years of age and one of the most promising young men in the packing industry. He was the third son of Ferdinand Sulzberger, president of the S. & S. Company, who is one of the last of the great pioneers of the meat industry now left in this country. Educated as a lawyer and admitted to the bar, he preferred to devote himself to assisting his father in the direction of the big S. & S. enterprises, and he had for several years previous to his death filled the position of secretary of the company with great success.

He was born in New York City on August 9, 1881, and attended the city's public schools. He went through Yale and the Yale Law School and took his law degree from the latter institution in 1904. He entered the law firm of Judge Platzek in New York City, where he practised for some time, but upon the retirement of Samuel Weil from the secretaryship of the S. & S. Company the young attorney was elected to succeed him.

Essex Market Court Tuesday, when arraigned on a charge of robbing the butcher shop of Max Lent, at No. 73 Norfolk street. "I'm sorry for the chap," said the Magistrate, "for I believe his story. But I can do nothing for him except to commend him for telling the truth. I hold him in \$1,500 bail for trial."

Thomas E. Wilson, vice-president and general manager of Morris & Company, sailed last Saturday with Mrs. Wilson and a party of friends for a summer's trip abroad. They will be away about two months. Mr. Wilson passed president Edward Morris on the ocean and they exchanged wireless messages. Mr. Morris landed in New York this week after a very busy visit to various foreign parts, during which time the Morris six-horse team took honors at the London Horse Show and was exhibited for the edification of royalty.

Harry Raphael, formerly general Eastern representative for the Armour interests, and now vice-president of the Onoto Pen Company, of New York, is in Europe for a six-weeks' business and pleasure trip. Mr. Raphael is interested with English capitalists in various enterprises and is combining a summer pleasure trip with business consultations. The Onoto fountain pen, which his company introduced this spring in this country, is fast catching on here, just as Raphael's famous Red Dwarf ink pencil did when he brought it over.

George M. McGrath, a butcher employed at 325 Grove street, Jersey City, had his left

Since that time Mr. Sulzberger had devoted himself assiduously to the packing business and was one of his father's most trusted financial advisers. Together with his brothers, M. J. Sulzberger and G. N. Sulzberger, he had helped to conduct the business during President Sulzberger's vacation of a year or more in Europe, and the remarkable showing made during that time was a great source of pride to the founder of the concern, who was exceedingly gratified over the success of his sons.

Mr. Sulzberger was taken ill on Wednesday of last week and was removed to the hospital the next day for an operation. The results were apparently so successful that a quick recovery was expected. But on Sunday there was a turn for the worse and by Tuesday the physicians announced that there was no hope.

Jesse N. Sulzberger was unmarried and lived in apartments with his brothers on West 71st street. He was a member of the Yale, City Athletic and other clubs, and was well known in both financial and club circles. The funeral services on Friday were quiet and simple, in accordance with the desires of the family, but the floral tributes and messages received testified to the respect and esteem in which Mr. Sulzberger was held. The plants of the company at New York, Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere were closed on the day of the funeral, as were the company's hundreds of branch houses all over the country and in Europe. The trade was largely and prominently represented at the funeral services.

fingers caught in an electrical meat-chopping machine one day last week, and was unable to release them after the power had been shut off. His fellow workmen could not help him and a telephone message was sent to the City Hospital. All the ambulances were answering accident calls and there was a delay of over half an hour before a physician arrived. In the meanwhile the butcher was held as in a trap, but he never lost his nerve. By the direction of the doctor parts of the machine were smashed and McGrath was released. He lost four fingers.

ANNUAL RICHARD WEBBER OUTING.

The fifteenth annual picnic, vaudeville and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society takes place next Wednesday afternoon, July 14, at Manhattan Casino, 155th street and 8th avenue. This is the great event of the year for this organization and for the meat trade in Harlem. The vaudeville entertainment will begin at 2 p. m. At 4 o'clock the games will take place; this programme includes a 100 yard dash, a department relay race, putting the shot, ladies' race, running broad jump and a mile run. Attractive prizes are offered for all these events. A. A. Cella, the former athletic champion, is in charge of these events. In the evening there will be dancing and the drawing will take place for the prizes offered each year to every holder of a ticket. This year the prizes are: First, china closet; second, dresser; third, Victor graphophone; fourth, pier mirror; fifth, parlor table.

PRIZES GO TO THE MEAT TRADE.

Three sons of men prominent in the meat trade are enjoying or are about to enjoy a summer of travel as the guests of a newspaper which has just finished a popularity contest in which these three boys were winners. Their success speaks well for the loyalty of the trade in getting out the votes, as well as for their personal popularity. The boys are Harold J. Murphy, and William C. Kruger of Chicago, and Ira Schlichter of New York. Murphy is the son of J. J. Murphy, head of the Swift ice business; Kruger's father is superintendent for Libby, McNeil & Libby at Chicago; and Schlichter is the son of Morris Schlichter, manager of Morris & Company's branch house in West Harlem.

Murphy and Kruger were first prize winners in the Chicago contest and get a trip around the world. They left Chicago on Wednesday in an attempt to beat the world-girdling record made by a boy eight years ago under similar circumstances. Leaving Chicago Wednesday on the 20th Century Limited, they reached New York at 9:30 a. m. Thursday and had just half an hour to catch a French line steamer which will land them at Havre.

Schlichter won third prize in the New York contest. This gives him a tour of the United States, which will be made this summer, taking in all points of interest throughout the country. The New York trade backed Schlichter nobly in his contest, but could not muster quite enough votes to land him in first place for the world tour.

A NEW BEEFSTEAK CHAMPION.

Philip Lommel, weight 270 pounds, of 115 Rivington street, is the champion beefsteak eater of New York City's east side. He won the medal after a 10-pound go with Max Meyers, 275 pounds, of 123 Essex street, at the outing of the Samuel Brenner Association of Essex and Rivington streets, which was held Wednesday at Witzel's Point View Grove on Long Island Sound.

Both men had been trained up to the minute. They had been fasting for the conflict. According to the terms of the contest they were matched to eat 10 pounds of beefsteak for \$50 a side. Seated opposite each other, with a big pitcher of coffee and a pile of rolls within reach, each man was helped to a fine big steak. The referee shouted "Eat!" and the contest was on. With the crowd cheering and the band playing the contestants got away with one steak after another without the least exertion. Five pounds were reached, and the contest was about a tie save that Lommel had struck an unusually tough slice, and being unable to get his knife blade through it, he simply bolted the piece amid the cheers of his admiring friends.

Six and seven pounds, and the contestants were steak and steak. At eight pounds Meyers began to show signs of flagging, and despite the coaching of his friends he fell behind. Meyers balked at 8½ pounds, while Lommel finished up the steak, winning the medal and all side bets.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health, City of New York, reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 3, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 41,942 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,600 lbs.; total, 49,542 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 20,570 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 20,620 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,384 lbs.; Brooklyn, 830 lbs.; total, 4,214 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Deghantoni, E., 518 Van Nest ave.; S. Katzenstein.

Hochroth, A.; F. Lesser.
Kostnik, G., 207 E. Houston; G. Schweisheimer & Co.
Latella, F., 1988 West Farms rd.; S. Katzenstein.
Loeb, T., 604 E. 141st; Darling & Co.
Shobin, W., 228 E. 112th; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Mustica, D., 83 Bayard; S. Scaglione.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Minaker, Sam, 199 Stockton; Levy Bros.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Asinofsky, M., & J. Rosenberg, 1333 5th ave.; F. Kossik.

Cohen, C., 206 W. 143d; D. Blanschuld.

Hoffer, J.; E. St. John Matthews.

Hock, E., 68 W. 142d; E. A. Miller.

Mayer, M.; K. Roeth.

Towns, W., 356 W. 125th; W. H. Towns.

Brown, A., 238 8th ave.; A. Norfopoulos.

Burg, J., & Seidman; Westin & Steinhardt.

Dealy, M., 2317 3d ave.; I. Paulson & L. Roey.

Doroskinsky, J. & W., 140 1st ave.; F. Meyer.

Friebel, W., & A. Lang, Broadway and Chambers; R. Oelsner.

Finkel, C. H.; Levin Bros.

Heckler, J., 222 Delancey; S. Levin.
Lustig, L., 391 Broadway; A. Donner & S. Axelrod.

Marino, J., 451 E. 116th; S. Levine.

Rainess, N., 109 E. Broadway; M. Freed.

Rammer, B., 63 W. 15th; M. Cohen.

Wishowsky, L., 200 2d ave.; Westin & Steinhardt.

Wald, J., 120 E. 113th; Westin & Steinhardt.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Green, S., 484 Grand; B. Rothberg.

Levien, B., & I. Feldman, 762 8th ave.; M. Rosenzweig.

Scavuzzo, G., 606 E. 14th; M. Zito.

Zito, G., 606 E. 14th; S. Scavuzzo.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Chafetz, Samuel, 259 Stockton ave.; B. Golding.

Harrison, Marie, 222 Driggs ave.; Christian Nink.

Nicholas, Aggelakos D., 340 Van Brunt; Levin Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Ascher, Louis, 128 Belmont ave.; Isaac Bierenbaum.

Heinzman, Rudolph B., 563 Hamburg ave.; Fr. W. Schaf.

Pogolowitz, Israel A., 265 S. 1st; Jennie B. Hirszkowitz.

Zawader, Max, 608 3d ave.; Ike Raaf.

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96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

BECHSTEIN & CO.Importers and
Cleaners of**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street

LONDON: 115 Great Suffolk Street

NEW YORK: 50 Water Street

Telephone No. 1231 Broad

ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY.**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street

CHICAGO

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

AND EVERYTHING IN BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

84-86 Pearl St., NEW YORK

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Branches—London, Hamburg, Montreal, P. Q.; Christchurch, N. Z.; Sidney, N. S. W.

CABLE ADDRESS: DARMIMPORT, COLOGNE

KAHN & MAIER**IMPORTERS OF SAUSAGE CASINGS**

Correspondence Solicited with American Packers

COLOGNE, GERMANY

Cable Address: Casings, New York

Telephone: 5848-5848

LUDWIG HABERKORNIMPORT **CASINGS** EXPORT

847 EAST 44th STREET

NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$6.20@7.25
Poor to fair native steers	.....	4.75@6.15
Oxen and stags	.....	3.75@6.00
Bulls and dry cows	.....	2.25@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....	6.00@7.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	.....	\$9.00@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	.....	7.75@8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	.....	6.50@7.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	5.00@6.00
Live calves, buttermilks.	.....	5.00@5.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.	.....	7.00@9.15
Live lambs, culls	.....	4.75@6.50
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.	.....	3.00@5.00
Live sheep, culls	.....	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@8.60
Hogs, medium	.....	8.50@8.60
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@8.35
Pigs	.....	8.25@8.30
Rough	.....	@7.60

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....	9% @ 10%
Choice native light	.....	9 @ 9%
Common to fair native	.....	8 @ 8%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	10 @ 10%
Choice native light	.....	10% @ 10%
Native, common to fair	.....	9% @ 9%
Choice Western, heavy	.....	9% @ 9%
Choice Western, light	.....	9% @ 9%
Common to fair Texas	.....	8% @ 8%
Good to choice heifers	.....	9% @ 10%
Common to fair heifers	.....	9% @ 9%
Choice cows	.....	8% @ 9%
Common to fair cows	.....	7% @ 8%
Common to fair oxen and stags.	.....	8 @ 8%
Fleshy bologna bulls.	.....	@ 7%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½ c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 11½ c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 8½ c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12½ c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11½ c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8½ c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 7½ c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6½ c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10½ c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 10 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 9½ c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	11½ @ 13½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	10 @ 12½
Western calves, choice	.....	10 @ 12
Western calves, fair to good.	.....	9½ @ 11
Western calves, common	.....	8 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@11
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@11½
Pigs	.....	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....	12½ @ 15½
Spring lambs, good	.....	11½ @ 14
Sheep, choice	.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, medium to good	.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culls	.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.	.....	13½ @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.	.....	13½ @ 14
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs., avg.	.....	13½ @ 14
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@10½
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@10½
Smoked shoulders	.....	@10½
Smoked boneless, boneless	.....	10 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@15½
Dried beef sets	.....	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	15 @ 17
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	15 @ 16
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	14 @ 15
Shoulders, city	.....	@11½
Shoulders, Western	.....	@11
Butts, regular	.....	12½ @ 13
Butts, boneless	.....	@13½
Fresh hams, city	.....	@13½
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.	.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....	@ 50.00
Hooft, black, per ton	.....	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	.....	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....	70 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.	.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	15 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....	5 @ 7c. a pound
Oxtails	.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef	.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.	.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.	.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.	.....	@—
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., f. o. b., New York.	.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbis. or tea.	.....	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.	.....	@16
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.	.....	@21½
Beef, rounds, per lb.	.....	@ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.	.....	@ 9½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.	.....	@70
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.	.....	@68
Beef, middles, per lb.	.....	@ 6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	.....	@ 5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	.....	2½ @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	11½	13½
Pepper, Sing., black	7½	9½
Pepper, Penang, white	11	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar.	13	16
Pepper, shot	10	—
Allspice	6	8½
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	14	17
Mace	48	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....	4% @ 4½
Refined—Granulated	.....	5 @ 5½
Crystals	.....	5½ @ 6½
Powdered	.....	5½ @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@.23
No. 2 skins	.....	@.21
No. 3 or branded	.....	@.17
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@.21
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@.19
No. 1, 12½-14	.....	@2.50
No. 2, 12½-14	.....	@2.25
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@2.25
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@2.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@2.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....	@2.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@2.25
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.	.....	@3.50
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.	.....	@3.25

Branded kips	.....	@2.05
Branded skins	.....	@.17
Heavy branded kips	.....	@2.25
Ticky skins	.....	@.17
Ticky kips	.....	@2.05
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@2.25
No. 3 skins	.....	@.15

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED, ICED.

Fowls—	.....
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbls.	.....	@15
Dry-pkd., under 4 lbs. each.	.....	@14½
Other Poultry—	.....
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalded, per lb.	.....	@10
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	@\$3.50
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.	.....	@ 1.25

FROZEN.

Chickens, Broilers—	.....
Milk-fed, fancy	.....	.22 @ 23
Corn-fed, No. 1	.....	.19 @ 20
Chickens, Roasting—	.....
Milk-fed, fancy	.....	.23 @ 25
Corn-fed, soft meat, fancy	.....	.21 @ 22
Corn-fed, average, No. 1	.....	.18 @ 20

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	.....	@23
Fowls, per lb.	.....	@16½
Old and young roosters	.....	@ 9½
Turkeys	.....	@13
Ducks, per lb.	.....	@12
Geese, Western	.....	@ 9
Guinea Fowls, per pair	.....	@50
Pigeons, per pair	.....	@25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	.....	@26½
Creamery, Extras	.....	@26
Process, Specials	.....	23½ @ 24
Process, Extras	.....	23

EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Extras	.....	@25
Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts	.....	23 @ 23½
Fresh Gathered Firsts	.....	.21 @ 22

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.	.....	@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.	.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.	.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.	.....	@ 2.77½
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 2.15
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	.....	2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	.....	2.15 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c., bone phosphate, delivered, New York	.....	2.75 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.	.....	2.35 @ 2.45
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	.....	@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	.....	@ 2.95
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.	.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.	.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	.....	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	.....	2.18½ @ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.....	.30 @ .40

